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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

☞ *For Auction Sales, Amusements, Wants, For Sale, &c., see Fourth Page.*

☞ Troops have left Port Royal for Fernandina, Fla., where there is only a small rebel garrison. The place is only valuable, however, as a harbor for our blockading fleet.

☞ The California steamer Champion, with a valuable shipment of treasure, was chased for an hour by a privateer that, by the description, would seem to have been the Sumter. The Champion kept at a safe distance, however, and came to New York all safe.

☞ The important report of the Van Wyck committee, upon frauds in army contracts, was laid before Congress yesterday, and makes quite a formidable volume, as well in itself as in its array of facts. Our special Washington correspondence, this morning, gives a summary of some of its leading features.

☞ Mr. Carlile of West Virginia, in the Senate, and Mr. Harding of Kentucky, in the House, talked against both time and tide, yesterday, in defence of the peculiar institution of slavery; the burden of their song being that in the present war, and even in the event of war with England, slavery should, by especial grace, suffer no damage. It is easy to measure the loyalty of such men.

☞ Washington dispatches of the 16th say that it is understood that the Government is in receipt of information fully confirming the report that the Mexican authorities intend issuing letters of marque and reprisal to prey on the commerce of Spain and France. This is in confirmation of the news from New York, from various sources, of preparations actually making to prey upon English commerce. The "sick man" on this side the water is not ready to be administered upon, and the tripartite expedition may call out an enemy on the high seas of no despicable character as concerns the safety of the merchant marine exposed.

☞ Late as is the season, the campaign in Western Missouri does not seem to have closed, nor is that portion of the State to be given over to be plundered by General Price's banditti during the winter. These villains have made their headquarters at Lexington, where the blow is to be struck that shall scatter them. Gen. Prentiss has moved down from St. Joseph to the opposite side of the river; Gen. Pope has now moved, on this side, from Sedalia; and we believe there will be a movement also from Kansas City; all drawing upon Lexington, with the one object of breaking up the rebel nest. Gen. Rains is in command at Lexington, with a force of not greater than 4,000, and it is rumored that one object of Gen. Pope's movement was to intercept Price, said to be on the way north from Osceola with the feeble apology for his long-sought-for army of "50,000 men." We shall have some news worth learning from Western Missouri, before many days.

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

We refer to our full summary of English news to show that England, pending the negotiations in the Trent affair, is already preparing energetically to place matters on a war footing. The news from France is of a nature supporting the claims of England, and in quite too marked a manner too render the Emperor an impartial mediator on the question. Amid the intense excitement that will be caused by this aspect of affairs, there will be all the more demand for coolness and prudence on the part of our Government. The design abroad is clearly to show that the United States have desired to precipitate this quarrel, and this presentation of the case is industriously pressed by all actors and sympathizers with the rebellion, on both sides of the water. By our dispatches it will be seen that Lord Lyons has detained the Africa on the eve of sailing, to bear dispatches abroad.

From Kentucky.

Judge Hollingsworth, a well-known citizen of Todd county, Ky., who reached Frankfort on the 14th, from the rebel lines, reports that Buckner has nearly 30,000 men at Bowling Green, and at Hopkinsville some three thousand more, and there is a small force engaged in fortifying Clarksville, on the Cumberland river. These constitute the entire column opposing the advance of our Grand Army. On the other line, at Columbus, the numbers are not over fifteen or eighteen thousand. This Judge Hollingsworth says that he himself saw—*Indians on the cars* going up from Memphis to Bowling Green. The party he saw going up must have numbered over three hundred.

Not only the temper of the troops, but the exigencies of the situation, will compel Buckner to meet our advancing column. He dare not retreat without a battle, because he has nothing to fall back upon. If Bowling Green is lost, all is lost, and there is nothing that can resist our march on Nashville. The situation Buckner now has, is well fortified. If he can successfully resist our superior numbers anywhere, he can do it there. To fall back from his fortifications, would be to confess himself beaten without a battle.

Clarksville is regarded by the rebels as a very important point, and they are fortifying it with a view to resist either a movement down the branch railroad to Memphis, or up the Cumberland river by the gunboats to Nashville. The fortifications are not complete yet, but if we wait till they get ready, they will be formidable.

Everything seems to indicate that while we have been concentrating beyond Louisville, for our "grand advance," the rebels have been preparing for us a much more formidable diversion in Eastern Kentucky than has been expected.

The Belgian Muskets.

Are we to have an end of the severe and dangerous swindle, the Belgian muskets? An inquiry should be instituted as to how many of these double-acting shooting irons we have in the country, double-acting because about equally dangerous at either end. A good story is told of one of our Illinois colonels who was heard praising the arm. Says he "in platoon firing with the Belgian musket, I can tell what I cannot with any other arm, and that is how many pieces have been fired."

"How can you tell that?"

"Oh, *I count the men on the ground*; it never deceives me. It is 'fire and *fall back*' *flat*."

One of these Belgian muskets will kick like a mule, and burst with the greatest facility. Several soldiers in our Illinois regiments have been killed in this way. The bayonet, too, is a novelty, a soft iron affair, apparently designed to coil round the enemy as it is introduced, thus taking him prisoner.

We are glad to notice that these execrable muskets are being rapidly thrown out. They should had the next stone fleet. Eight hundred of them sent to Col. J. G. Wilson's Kane County Regiment were rejected at St. Louis, as fast as they were unboxed.

☞ The latest arrivals from Europe show that previous statements did not overrate the calamity, when mentioning the destitution of millions who are usually dependent chiefly on the potato crop for subsistence in Ireland. The severity of the famine in that unhappy country adds a deeper shade to the general advance in provisions through the short [illegible] crops in the southern European nations.

☞ False invoices in lumber are not confined to any particular section of country where the Government is the purchaser. A Washington lumber dealer shaved off 1,500 feet from a lot of 7,000 feet, ordered by an officer at Alexandria, and was made to re-

The Conflagration at Charleston, S. C.

The news from Charleston is fraught with intense interest. On the night of the 10th, or morning of the 11th, a fire broke out in the city, which spread rapidly until it became a general conflagration. Aided by a northeast wind, it consumed the business portion, the very heart of the city, together with the custom house, city hall, court house, and all the public buildings, and also the most important hotels, including the Mills House and Charleston Hotel, four or five of the largest churches, the large and extensive market, the theatre, public halls and hundreds of mercantile establishments and elegant private residences. The offices of the Charleston *Mercury* and *Courier*, the most fervid secession papers in the South, were also burned. The last account is from the captain of the steamer Illinois, from Port Royal. Passing Charleston at 10 o'clock on the night of the 12th, he reports a tremendous conflagration, apparently at its height, reddening the sky and sea far around, and lightening up the walls of Sumter against the lurid heavens. It is rumored that the fire was the work of an incendiary in the person of a negro, and that a slave insurrection was in progress, and that the plot was disclosed by the body-servant of a military officer. This rumor spread the greatest consternation throughout the city, and families sought refuge within their houses, closing and barring the doors and windows, and taking every available precaution. It is also rumored that the slaves were rising in the interior of the State, according to a preconcerted plan, in a general insurrection. The dispatches also state that thousands of people were in the street, houseless and destitute, and supplies were being sent from the surrounding country for their relief.

Mysterious Murder or Suicide.

Last Saturday morning, Bernard Levy, broker at 146 Canal street, New York, was found dead behind his own counter, with his throat cut from ear to ear, by his brother, who had stepped out for a few minutes to get a cigar. The circumstances of the murder baffle the most acute of the detectives. Indeed, there is some dispute as to whether deceased was his own murderer or the victim of some secret enemies. If a murder, it was not for money, as piles of gold and bills lay untouched in their proper place, an easy prey for the assassin, and yet it seems almost impossible that it is a suicide. The knife with which the deed was done is of the clasp pattern, new and keen, the point being shaped like a hook. The instrument of death was found *closed*, and lay upon the counter, where there was no blood. The wound was of a most remarkable character. The weapon apparently was thrust into the left side of the neck, and protruded on the other side, directly under the ear. When in, it was seemingly pressed upon with considerable force, leaving an ugly gash of about three inches in length and one in breadth, but not severing the skin on the throat.

☞ The New York *World* of the 16th, says that recently a 50-pound semi-shell gun, forged by the Franklin Forge of New York, and bores rifled and finished by Messrs. Carpenter & Plass, was taken to Staten Island for trial proof, where at the ninth round it burst; and, upon examination, it was discovered that to cover some defects in the base of the bore, an entire false chamber had been made and so nicely fitted in the gun as to defy the most minute detection until the gun broke. Had this passed the proof of ten rounds, when received into the naval service afloat it would doubtless have burst and caused loss of life, and serious damage to the vessel. The forgers attribute this clever piece of villainy to the finishers of the gun.

☞ The Naval bill, pending in Congress, and likely to pass, retires all officers of more than forty-five years' service, and will operate to strike from the active list forty-six officers, among whom are Dupont, Bell, Stribling, Stringham, Kearney and Shubrick. But the bill gives the President power to suspend the operation of the law in individual cases, which would preserve to us the valuable men of the service, and relieve it of the dead-wood. The measure is intended to legislate certain incapables out of office, doing that which, it is said, can never be reached by a board of naval officers.

☞ There is a petticoat at Washington taken from a she secesh, that weighs fifty pounds. The garment is apparently a quilted one, but instead of the usual filling, it is thickly wadded with the finest quality of sewing silk of assorted colors, the skeins being carefully arranged in layers. It is provided with straps by which the weight may be supported by the shoulders. Sewing silk is one of the articles most needed, next to quinine, in the South. This is the second attempt at smuggling the article into Dixie by women that has been discovered.

☞ The N. Y. *Herald* says that the last steamer from Havana brought over thirty Mexican gentlemen, each armed with a commission from the Mexican government to fit out a privateer to prey upon the commerce of Great Britain, France and Spain. This is the rumor referred to in our recent dispatches. Whatever truth there may be in it, there is inevitably to be a truth in it, at no distant day, for there is no more reason why the Nashville should refit in London docks, to prey upon our commerce, than that Mexican letters of marque should similarly shelter in New York.

☞ Police Superintendent Kennedy, of New York, has notified the various California steamship companies that the Department of State requires every passenger, whether going to Aspinwall or not, to show a pass. Heretofore, only those going to Aspinwall had to be furnished with the bold signature of Mr. Kennedy. It will be seen, also, by the Congressional proceedings, that the Senate, at the instance of Mr. Latham, has called for information by what right such passports are required.

☞ An intelligent observer who has recently been the rounds among the Government horses at Washington and Perryville, found at the former place three thousand horses, and at the latter four thousand horses and seven thousand mules. Their whole treatment is marked with neglect, and many of the animals were dying. Hundreds were as gaunt as greyhounds, and with present prospects not half of these will come out in the spring fit for service.

☞ The threat to hang Col. Corcoran raised a serious *emeute* among two Irish regiments in the rebel service at Charleston, who became so excited that they had to be removed to Sullivan's Island. The lovely and amiable ladies of Charleston's first families only are anxious that Colonel Corcoran should be hanged. They say he is a fit subject for the rope, and for nothing else. The gentlemen are not quite so virulent as their wives and daughters.

☞ Louis Keller, principal in the Keller Troupe that traveled through the States some two years since, is now a worthless, penniless vagabond at Havana, and our Consul there has recovered some of the children, whose services he engaged of their parents in this country, and has sent them home. He took away seventeen in all, only six of whom have been recovered. Those that have returned tell awful stories about him.

☞ The Widow Bagstock's boarders were discussing our national affairs, upon which to a certain point at issue, the schoolmaster murmured "*non entendez.*" The relict of Bagstock pricked up her ancient ears. "Not in '*ten days*,' no, its three weeks since he said it, and it haint come yet. I wonder what Mr. Seward could have meant." The boarders, as well as all the world, wondered."

☞ On Friday last a splendid school house in Griggsville, Pike county, Illinois, costing $14,000, was destroyed by fire, with its contents. It was nearly new, and is a serious loss to that community.

☞ A new cotton gin has been put in operation in Jonesboro, and will be numerously erected in the southern part of this State this winter to prepare for the next season's crop of cotton on our prairies.

☞ A contract for army wagons and ambulances is located in the Michigan State Prison at Jackson. There are many contractors who deserve a similar location.

THE ENGLISH IMBROGLIO.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS ABROAD.

English, French and German Views.

The City of Washington's news, received at New York on Sunday, shows an increase of excitement abroad with reference to the Trent affair since the details of the Hansa, two days previous. After carefully digesting the sentiments of the American Press on the San Jacinto affair, a reaction set in, and fears were entertained that the Washington Government would seek to justify the act.

The English journals generally are very bitter and hostile in their remarks, and continue to treat the matter as an insult, which cannot be tolerated. Lord Lyons's instructions, on which the Cabinet are unanimous, are explicit and determined.

The *Morning Post* says the acknowledgment of the error, and surrender of the prisoners, will be received with great joy; but if the Federal Government fails, no man in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty. Her rights and duties were never more completely blended than in the present case.

The question has been submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, and they have decided that the action of Capt. Wilkes of the San Jacinto was unjustifiable. He had no right to arrest peaceful passengers sailing under the British flag, from one neutral port to another, and the deed he has committed amounts to a flagrant violation of the code of nations, and a direct insult to the country.

The *Times* continues to assert that it has been Mr. Seward's policy to force a quarrel with England. Both it and the *Post* call for energetic military preparations in Canada.

The *Times* says it may reasonably predict that three things will immediately follow an outbreak, viz.: *the destruction of the Southern blockade; complete blockade of the Northern ports, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England.*

The naval volunteers were offering to come forward to protect the honor of the British flag. There is no confirmation of the report that 10,000 troops were to be sent to Canada.

The *Times* adverts to Mr. Seward's recent instructions to the people near the Canadian frontier. The only inference was that he was about to force a quarrel with England. The *Times* says the wisest course for Canada will be to prepare; let her at once discipline her militia and emulate the mother country by drilling a volunteer army. Montreal only wants stout hearts and zealous hands to be safe until the spring returns, when we can make it secure. The danger to Montreal or to any other point of the frontier is less. Canada should not rely too much on us and too little upon herself.

According to the *Times*, the arrangements for increasing the force in Canada were not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime, a large ship, the Melbourne, has been taken up, and is now being loaded with Armstrong guns, some 80,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition and other stores at Woolwich. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian military, and strong reinforcements of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith.

The export of saltpetre and warlike stores was formally prohibited. It was stated that one ship with a cargo of saltpetre for America had been stopped, and that the relanding of warlike stores, already shipped, had been required.

The *Observer* says: The privy council held by Her Majesty, on Saturday last, was for the purpose of issuing an order prohibiting the export from the United Kingdom, or carrying coastwise, of all gunpowder, saltpetre, nitrate of soda and brimstone. The Queen's proclamation is published in the London *Gazette Extraordinary*.

It is stated in the *Times*, that nearly every ship landing in New York is taking out large quantities of lead. Lead is not mentioned in the royal proclamation. The American operations in lead, in this market, date from the commencement of the war. In the German markets they commenced in October. As almost all saltpetre used throughout the world comes from Oude, we have properly a monopoly of the article.

Active preparations were making in the various Navy-yards. A considerable number of vessels had been ordered ready for immediate commission. The transport Melbourne would leave Woolwich for Halifax on the 5th, with 30,000 stand of arms, large quantities of ammunition, and a battery of six Armstrong guns. She will be convoyed by the Orpheus, a 21-gun frigate. The Warrior would be ready for foreign service immediately. Her destination depends on the answer from Washington.

The three classes of reserve comprise eight line-of-battle ships, six frigates, five corvettes and twelve sloops, mounting a grand total of 1,861 guns. The steam gunboats attached are not included, which are 21 in number, with 42 guns. This, however, does not include the gunboats and mortar vessels laid up. The list is confined entirely to effective vessels at present, or could be rendered so with little delay. The ships in commission for service at Portsmouth mount 342 guns. The total number of guns in the ships enumerated before is 225, while Admiral Milne's fleet, on the North American station, amounts to 873 guns.

[From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 30.]

The position of the Federal States of America is almost identical in every commercial point with that which was occupied towards us by Russia. Russia had a hostile tariff, while we looked to her for a large portion of our general supply of breadstuffs. But there is this peculiarity in our present case, that *the commencement would be by breaking up the blockade of the Southern ports*, at once set free our industry from the anxiety of a cotton famine and insure prosperity to Lancashire through the winter. At the same time *we shall open our trade to eight millions in the Confederate States, who desire nothing better than to be our customers.* With respect to necessary considerations, also, the contrast between the two periods, is all in our favor. In 1854 we were totally unprepared for war, and had to provide everything; but now, by the large, but unprecedented outlay for the past three years, we have attained to a degree of efficient power such as was never before known.

When the City of Washington left, active preparations were going on at the Government dock-yards.

It was asserted that the Australasian had been chartered to convey troops and a battery of artillery to Canada. She would sail about the 12th.

The shipment of rifles from England for New York continued.

Funds were steady on the 2d, but full one-half per cent. on the 3d. A serious decline was taking place daily in Canadian securities. The total was twelve per cent.

The *Times* says: *It becomes us to be prepared for an unfortunate issue in Canada in case of a war with the Northern States.*

The Liverpool *Post* gives a rumor that Napoleon has been proposed as arbitrator of the question.

The Americans in Paris paid a complimentary visit to General Scott. Mr. Dayton was spokesman.

Letters from France state that the news of the American difficulty caused immense sensation in Paris, and the first general impression was that ample reparation must be made to prevent a collision.

Communications have taken place between the English and French Governments, and a good understanding on the subject was believed to exist, as already does the question of policy to be carried with reference to the American questions generally.

It is understood that the first cruise of the mailed monster, the *Warrior*, will, in the event of a rejection of an English ultimatum, be made in American waters.

The London *Observer* the ultimate mouth-piece of the Ministers declares, that it would be not only proper, but easy, to cause Slidell and Mason to be delivered to a British frigate, anchored in front of Washington, with twelve other royal men-of-war attending as witnesses of the humiliating spectacle.

The Paris *Patrie* says that Admiral Milne, commander of the British East India squadron, on hearing of the San Jacinto affair, forthwith detailed three war vessels to escort the steamers between Havana and St. Thomas, *for the protection of Southerners traveling by that route.*

The tone of the French Press is changing. The *Moniteur* considers a peaceful solution not impossible, and says that public opinion in the United States is very powerful, but is also very fickle, and it is best to await a solution of the question.

The *Journal des Debats* approves the review of the *Moniteur*, and adds that the French government is in no hurry to recognize the South. Other French papers are of the same opinion.

The German press generally takes the part of England. The Augsburgh *Gazette* says the Charleston blockade is ineffectual, otherwise the escape of the Theodora would have been impossible. The Southern Commissioners, having reached a neutral Spanish port, embarked on a neutral English steamer, could not be lawfully seized by the North.

The Dubuque Shooting Affair.

[Dubuque Correspondence of Galena Advertiser.]

Quite a tragedy has just been enacted in this city. This (Sunday) morning, about three o'clock, Capt. Conway, a well-known river captain, was shot and instantly killed by a Mrs. Strockey (or some similar name) the wife of a former Mayor of your city. It appears she has been kept by Conway, but of late a young man, about 18 years of age, has supplanted him. Conway attended the concert last night at the Julien Theatre and was intoxicated. About three o'clock this morning, he went to Mrs. Strockey's house, and finding the door fastened, burst it in, and was shot at, the ball missing him. He then attempted to go up stairs, when she fired again, the ball entering his breast about six inches below the chin, when he fell a corpse. His body is in the house where he met his death, corner of 13th and Washington streets. She was arrested and is now in jail.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—The warehouses formerly occupied by the Michigan Central Railroad and the propeller Dunkirk, lying at the dock, were destroyed by fire this morning. Five hundred barrels of flour in the warehouses were burned. Loss on propeller $18,000. Other losses not ascertained.

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

Tone of the American Press.

[From the New York Tribune, 16th.]

The country will be startled by the intelligence that contrary to the intelligence brought by the steamer of last week, the British Government have determined to demand the release of Mason and Slidell, and an apology for their arrest by Capt. Wilkes. In this emergency we do not presume to say what the Government should or should not do. Whatever course it may adopt will be determined by mature and careful consideration of all the rights and duties of the case. Meanwhile, the first and most pressing of our duties is to *finish the rebellion and the blockade at once, by employing the promptest and most efficacious means.*

[From the N. Y. Times, 16th.]

Our news from England this morning will give the public a startling and most unwelcome surprise. In spite of the evident exaggerations contained in our report, enough remains that is unquestionably true to show that we are on the brink of war with England.

It seems to be certain that the British Government has decided, contrary to the premonitions of the newspapers by the last arrival, that the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell by Capt. Wilkes, of the San Jacinto, was unwarranted by international law, and, therefore, an outrage on the British flag. It has decided, therefore, to represent this matter in this light to the American Government; to instruct Lord Lyons to demand a disavowal of the act, with an apology for the insult, and the restitution of the men who were seized; and it is reputed that in the event of a refusal, to demand his passports and withdraw the legation from Washington. Such a withdrawal might or might not be followed by war. Probably it would; and the reports indicate that England is making vigorous preparation for that contingency.

The result will very likely be a long diplomatic correspondence, by which the English Government may seek to keep the question open with a view to peace or war, according as its interests may seem to dictate in the further progress of our civil war. If Lord Palmerston has already determined to interfere in behalf of the South, the intense feeling which this occurrence has aroused will enable him to do so with the support of the nation. If our Government is of opinion that the arrest was legally justifiable, the country will stand by it with perfect unanimity and immovable strength of determination in its decision to face any consequences that may arise. But, on the other hand, these consequences may be so grave that the nation expects the President to be as careful not to refuse any just apology (if any be due) as he is firm in his refusal to make one that England has no right to demand.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 16th.]

There can be no doubt that this news will produce a great sensation throughout this country. But there is no need of getting excited over the details. It is nevertheless the part of wisdom for our Government to be prepared for any emergency that may arise. The greatest efforts should at once be made, without the loss of a day, to put our seacoast and lake defences in the most effective condition of defence; and our local militia should be more fully armed, equipped and drilled in the use of artillery and heavy ordnance. These are the duties required of each State. For England is determined in spite of her own code and long practice, to make demands upon this Government such as indicated in the London *Observer*, she must of course assume all the responsibilities of a war between the two nations. It will not probably enter the mind of a single American, for a moment, even after reading the news in our columns to-day, that Mason and Slidell will be surrendered to the English government.

Important from New Granada.

[From the N. Y. World, 16th.]

Gen. Geo. W. Jones, former Senator in Congress from Iowa, is in Washington, on his return home from Bogota, formerly New Granada, but now U. S. of Columbia. During the General's residence at Bogota, of less than three years' duration, he has had to deal with three different administrations of the Government there, and has cultivated, as in duty bound, feelings of amity with all, never neglecting for one moment to guard well the interests of his own countrymen with each administration. At the same time, as the papers of that country show, observing and counseling his countrymen to the strictest neutrality between the two contending parties to the unfortunate revolution or civil war which has existed there for the last twenty months.

It was his good fortune, also, to have been mainly instrumental in preventing the execution of the late President Ospina and his brother, who were both condemned to be shot, as well as a citizen of Venezuela, through his his strenuous efforts in their behalf with President Mosquera, now the chief magistrate of the country, could not procure the pardon of Aquilar Morales and Hernandez. He protested against the right of the Mosquera or liberal party, first to impress the steamers of American citizens into service without compensation, and prevented the same, and did so afterward as to the conservative government party. Our own government, in notifying that of New Granada of Gen. Jones's recall, spoke of the zeal with which he had fulfilled his former instructions, and uttered the hope that he would execute the last one, namely, to express to President Mosquera the desire of the United States to strengthen the friendly intercourse now existing between the two countries. The President, in parting with Mr. Jones, warmly reciprocated the sentiments communicated, sympathizing with our government in its present troubles, and expressing for Mr. Jones the strongest assurances of his high esteem.

Accident at Camp Loomis, Hannibal, Missouri.

Last evening as Quartermaster Nazro of the 26th Ill. was examining a pistol, in regard to some obstructions to the free working of the cylinder, it accidently exploded, and a portion of the cap penetrated his left eye. The wound is a severe one, and will most probably result in the loss of that organ. Mr. Nazro is from Chicago, and his friends there will doubtless sympathise with him in this unfortunate occurrence. As an officer he has gained the confidence and esteem of his brother officers, and is one of the few army Quartermasters whose accounts are always correct. The accident occurred at an unfortunate time, just as the Regiment was going into winter quarters.—*Quincy Whig, Monday evening.*

Troops at Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17.—All quiet at this place. Col. Weir, of the 4th Kansas regiment, is in command. Col. Jennison's West Kansas cavalry, with a part of the 7th and 12th Iowa, also a section of Totten's famous battery, encamped within a few miles of this place, last night, and will move towards West Point this morning.

☞ The LaSalle Coal Mining Co., in LaSalle county, have just completed their new works, with powerful machinery, at an expense of about ten thousand dollars, and the shaft now has a capacity for doing a business of four hundred tons per day, which is double the capacity of the old works. They have the first and second veins of coal, but work the second principally, which contains a proportion of cannel coal. The second vein is at a depth of 260 feet.

☞ It was stated at Washington on the 13th that letters from the South, intercepted by the Government, state that two agents of the rebel government, to proceed to England and France, have been appointed, and are to reach their destination by way of Tampico. One is stated to be Beverly Tucker, Buchanan's defaulting consul to Liverpool.

☞ A recent arrival from Texas, by way of Mexico, furnishes several interesting items of information. The statement made some time ago, and afterwards contradicted, that the rebels have no fortifications at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and no troops of any consequence upon the coast of Texas, is confirmed. In the town of Brownsville there are only three men known to be secessionists.

☞ They are clearing out the Jail at St. Louis on the pattern established at Washington. An official examination of the runaway negroes in jail has been had, with the view of learning from them, as far as possible, the names, residences, and loyalty or disloyalty of their proprietors.

☞ Capt. Rathbone, of the steam transport Illinois, reports that on Wednesday of last week, when the Illinois left, all the islands adjacent to Port Royal were occupied by our troops, and that they had succeeded in securing $3,000 worth of cotton.

☞ A few days since the Naumkeag Cotton Company, of Salem, sold one hundred bales of cotton at the enormous price of thirty cents per pound, cash. This was the highest price yet paid for cotton in the Eastern market.

☞ There are two reports about the Colonelcy of the 16th Iowa regiment; one, that Capt. Chambers of the army has been appointed, and another that John Edwards, ex-Speaker of the Legislature, is the man.

☞ Some excitement has been caused in Cleveland by the discovery that the body of Mary Kearney, the pretty depot girl, who committed suicide a few days since, has been taken from the grave in the Catholic burying ground.

☞ Capt. Gordon Granger, of the United States Cavalry, has been appointed Colonel of the 2d Michigan cavalry—the first regiment raised by Hon. Mr. Kellogg. The Colonelcy of the 3d regiment (Kellogg's second) has not been filled.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR ENGLISH RELATIONS.

Reported Views of the Cabinet.

NO BACK STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

VAN WYCK COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Gen. Fremont's Gun Purchases.

CONTRACT FRAUDS EXPOSED.

MOVEMENT ON LEXINGTON, MO.

STARTLING NEWS EXPECTED

RUMORS ABOUT FORT PALASKI.

EXPEDITION TO FERNANDINA.

Charleston Fire---Loss $7,000,000.

The Privateer Sumter Again.

Lord Lyons's Dispatches Home.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1861.

Mr. Washburne's report of the summer's investigation into government contracts fills one hundred and thirty-six pages. The principal items are the charter of the steamer Cataline; the purchase of vessels for naval and port service; the erection of fortifications at St. Louis; and the contracts for arms, horses, mules, railroad cars, forage, etc., in the Western Department; and contracts for wagons and army supplies at New York.

As to the charter of the Cataline, it appears that Gen. Wool ordered the Quartermaster (Mr. Tompkins) to charter two steamers of Capt. Comstock, to ply between Havre de Grace and Annapolis. Comstock selected the Cataline, and informed D. E. Develin of the fact, who induced Chas. A. Stetson, of the Astor House, to buy the boat for eighteen thousand dollars. The money was advanced for the purchase by M. M. Freeman, ship broker. The contract was then made between Comstock and Tompkins at the rate of $10,000 per month, and a guaranty for $50,000 if the boat should be lost by any other casualty than those usually covered by marine and fire insurance. The committee find no malfeasance on the part of Major Tompkins, but simply haste and misplaced confidence in Comstock. The committee censure Comstock, Develin and Stetson for taking advantage of the public exigency for private gain, but they not being Government employees, are hence not punishable. Thurlow Weed's name appears as having procured the clearance of the Cataline with a private cargo for Annapolis. This first trip being contrary to Government regulations then existing, Collector Barney refused the clearance; when Weed procured a pass from Gen. Wool, apparently by false representations, because Wool afterwards tried to stop her, but too late.

The Committee find the arrangement made between the Secretary of the Navy and his brother-in-law, George D. Morgan, highly censurable. Morgan was a wholesale grocer, never had any experience in dealing in ships, and was appointed over the head of Commodore Breese, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. Mr. Morgan is indeed so inexperienced that three naval officers have been appointed to go with him and correct blunders. He was allowed to charge two and a half per cent. on purchases, by which he has realized over ninety-five thousand dollars. These commissions were apparently paid by the sellers of vessels, but it appeared the sums all came out of the public treasury in the end, as the sellers added the amount of the commissions to the price of the vessels. The testimony before the Committee showed that the best talent and experience for buying vessels could have been obtained for five thousand dollars per annum.

Matters relating to the affairs of the Western Department, when under Gen. Fremont, are reported substantially the same as was published in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE about the 1st of November, only that there is considerable more of the same sort.

The quasi-secessionists in Congress are all eager for a war with England. Vallandigham's resolution yesterday, and Cox's speech to-day, were in pursuance of the policy marked out by that faction.

Lord Lyons has detained the steamer Africa one day to take back dispatches.

Senator Carlile's speech creates general dissatisfaction and disquiet. His remarks that if the war was waged to overthrow slavery, our army would melt away by desertions, is deemed hardly less than treasonable.

Mr. Sumner, from the committee on foreign relations, will report a bill giving one thousand dollars to the owner of the British ship Perthshire, illegally detained by our blockading squadron in the Gulf. The bill has the unanimous sanction of the committee.

The Navy Department has intelligence from St. Thomas that the ship Montmorency, from Bath, Me., was overhauled on her way to St. Thomas with coal for the British mail steamer company, and released upon paying a ransom of twenty thousand dollars, after a quantity of ship stores had been taken from her. The Sumter was seen for four days afterwards, on the 29th, steaming northeast.

The evidence in the Kerrigan case, to-day, related to his drawing pay for a man after his desertion, and to drunkenness on duty.

Col. Halsted, of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, will be tried to-morrow on a charge of drawing forage both in kind and in money.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and lady, with an accompanying party, were the recipients of an excursion to Fort Washington, to-day, on the steamer Mount Washington—including an inspection of the new war steamer Pensacola, opposite Alexandria, and a sham fight on the brig Perry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President has received no official information from England relative to the Mason and Slidell affair. The Cabinet was in session for several hours yesterday, during which our difficulty with England was discussed with great calmness and firmness. Whatever the demand from England may be (and the English newspaper bluster is not taken as any true indication of the intention of the Government,) our Government has resolved that Mason and Slidell shall never be given up. This may be relied upon as a fixed fact. The impression is that England will make a demand for the release of the rebels seized, but that a lengthy correspondence would settle the matter without war.

The rumors of a messenger arriving post haste, are false. No ultimatum from the English Government in regard to Mason and Slidell is expected at the beginning of diplomatic correspondence.

A prominent and influential citizen of Maryland, who has recently been in Richmond, reports that the Union sentiment in Eastern Virginia is rapidly increasing. He says that if Congress shall not legislate unfavorably on the slavery question, that portion of Virginia is safe for the Union.

A gentleman just arrived from Missouri states that Senator Polk has gone over to the rebels, and is taking counsel with them at Memphis. His treason has long been flagrant, as well as that of Johnson, his colleague.

A dispatch from Gen. Banks's headquarters, at Frederick, Md., dated the 15th, says it has been ascertained that the rebels had considerably increased their force at Martinsburg, probably by a contingent from Gen. Jackson's command.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The difficulty between Conway and Fouke, growing out of the debate in the House, yesterday, remains unadjusted. It is reported that there is some doubt as to the party on whom rests the responsibility of sending a challenge.

Secretary Seward this morning gave it as his opinion that no foreign war would take place. The remark was made in conversation with a distinguished Englishman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The steamer Reliance came up from the Potomac flotilla, yesterday, and states that two more rebel batteries are erected above those heretofore reported. One of them is nearly opposite the station of the flotilla at Indian Head, and the other nearly opposite the mouth of Mattawan Creek. At both batteries heavy guns are mounted evidently, as they throw shot over on the Maryland shore.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, December 17, 1861.

Twenty prisoners, including the notorious Captain Sweeney, were discharged on taking the oath of allegiance, to-day, causing some surprise. Some of them were only arrested last week. Eleven new prisoners, arrested by a detachment of the 3d Illinois cavalry, were brought into the city, to-night, by Lieutenant Hubbard.

Lieutenant Swift, of the regular army, arrived to-night from Booneville, having mustered out of service two regiments of Home Guards, including Eppstein's, who have lived on Government rations for four months past. They were called on to muster in for three years and promised pay for back services, but refused, and were disbanded.

Gen. Pope left Otterville, on Sunday night, with a large force of troops, (numbers not allowed to be stated) in the direction of Lexington.

The 13th Iowa has gone to Booneville.

The time for the presentation of claims before the Holt-Davis Commission, has been extended to the 10th of January; after which, any claim not presented will be rejected and referred to Congress.

Capt. John Scudder, and Capt. M. L. Parsons, have been appointed to administer the oath of allegiance to all river employees. Several boats crews have refused to take the oath, and an order will soon be issued to make them work on fortifications, or take the oath; as they live by charity, when unemployed, the community will be relieved of their appeals for assistance.

It is ascertained that Trusten Polk has been engaged for four months in transferring his property to female relatives and constituting trusts for his children.

Col. Wyman reached here to-night from Rolla.

Several fights have taken place to-day in bar-rooms, caused by different interpretations of Gen. Halleck's order providing for the sale of ardent spirits to soldiers, whether officers were included. Several fellows in uniforms being refused drinks, kicked up rows. Others received liquor freely from prominent saloons. The order mentions soldiers only. The officers are supposed not to call themselves soldiers.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, December 17th, 1861.

Generals Van Rensselaer, Sturgis and Sweeny leave here to-day for Cape Girardeau, where an inspection and review of troops will be had.

The Camp Jackson prisoners which arrived here yesterday will be sent back to St. Louis to-night.

Generals Cullum and Scofield arrived here this morning, and went up to Mound City to witness a trial of gunnery from gunboats.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1861.

SENATE.

A bill was received from the House authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the defence of Kentucky. On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Ky., it was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., presented several petitions for the emancipation of slaves of rebels.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., reported a bill for an increase of the number of cadets at West Point.

Mr. LATHAM, of Cal., offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate by virtue of what law and what reason passports are required from passengers from New York to San Francisco; which was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the Senate a copy of all the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. Patterson. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill in relation to the claims for French spoliations.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the joint resolution directing and requiring the Provost Court at Alexandria, Va., to retain and safely keep in its custody any property taken as that of persons engaged in or aiding the rebellion against the United States, until the further action of Congress touching the same. The resolution passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the special order, being Mr. Eliot's resolution proposing the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, &c.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, invoked a calm and patriotic consideration of the subject now before the House. It was with the deepest pain that he witnessed the introduction of the proposition at an early period in the session, and the attempt to pass it under the operation of the previous question. He thought that there was a disposition to exclude all reflection, and a refusal to pause in the apparently mad career. But when a disposition was afterward shown to act with deliberation, his hopes revived. Mr. Harding then proposed to elaborate the following points of his opposition to the pending resolution: First; we have no constitutional power to pass them or any bills on the subject; second, as he proceeded to show from copious extracts, Congress, the President and the Administration stand pledged, in the most solemn public manner, against all interference with slavery; therefore to sanction such a policy would be a palpable violation of the plighted faith of his government; third, he opposed the resolution because legislation on the subject is forbidden by every principle of sound policy; fourth, he opposed them, as kindred measures, because they would inaugurate a war which would involve in its horrors the loyal and disloyal, the innocent and guilty, and a warfare disgraceful to any civilized and Christian nation. In the course of his remarks he said this war has nothing more to do with slavery than with any other institution. Let slavery alone. It will take care of itself. He showed the injustice of diverting the war from its original design, namely, the restoration of obedience to the Constitution, laws and the preservation of the Union.

The following resolutions were submitted by Mr. VAN WYCK, of New York, chairman of the Investigating Committee:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to adjust the claim against the Government for the 5,000 Hall carbines, purchased through Simon Stevens, Esq., by Gen. J. C. Fremont, on the 6th of August, 1861, and afterwards delivered at the U. S. Arsenal at St. Louis, on the basis of a sale of said arms to the Government for $12.50; rejecting all other demands against the Government on the account of said arms.

Resolved, That the practice of employing irresponsible parties, having no official connection with the Government, in the performance of public duties, which may be properly performed by regular officers of the Government, and of purchasing, by private contract, supplies for the different Departments, where fair and open competition might properly be invited, by reasonable advertisement for proposals, is injurious to the public service, and meets the unqualified disapprobation of this House.

The conclusion of the report was postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a bill, which was passed, to suspend the appointment of assessors and collectors of the income tax until the first of April next.

FROM PORT ROYAL AND TYBEE.

Troops Gone to Fernandina—The Rathole Blockade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A private letter from Beaufort says the stone fleet sailed from Savannah for Charleston in company with a man-of-war. Ships were to be sunk in Charleston harbor Saturday last.

Tybee Island is occupied by 1000 men, who are to throw up batteries for use against Fort Pulaski if necessary.

The sloop-of-war Savannah and three or four gun-boats were off Tybee.

The steamer Baltic, with 1000 troops, left Port Royal for Fernandina, with the Bienville and another gun-boat. The fortifications there consisted of a battery of five guns, manned by two or three hundred men. It is thought it will fall into our hands after a brief struggle.

Reported Evacuation of Fort Pulaski—Ben. McCulloch at Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Richmond, dated the 14th inst., says the Federals, 500 strong, attacked Col. Edward Johnson at Ralley Mountain, on the 13th inst., but were repulsed with great loss, after an engagement of several hours.

Ben. McCulloch had arrived at Richmond.

A passenger by the steamer from Fortress Monroe reports the arrival of the steamer Connecticut at Old Point with the intelligence that Fort Pulaski had been evacuated by the rebels, and is occupied by the Federal troops.

THE RUMOR PROBABLY UNFOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—We can learn nothing confirmatory of the reported occupation of Fort Pulaski by the Federal troops. The report was stated to have been given by a passenger on the Old Point boat, and the rumor is probably unfounded.

The Capture of the Schooner Royal Yacht in the Gulf.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A letter from aboard the frigate Santee, states that the schooner Royal Yacht was captured by two boats and forty men from the Santee, under command of Lieut. Jouett, Lieut. Mitchel second in command. She was boarded at three o'clock in the morning, and taken after a sharp conflict. The schooner was set on fire and entirely destroyed. Thirteen prisoners were taken—three of them women. Our loss is as follows: Henry Garcia, seaman, killed; Jno. S. Emory, coxswain, since dead; Lieut. Jouett and Wm. Carter, gunner, wounded; also five men

THE FIRE AT CHARLESTON.

Extent of the Destruction—Seven Million Dollars Destroyed—The Confederates Vote Relief.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 16.—Norfolk and Richmond papers give full particulars of the extensive conflagration in Charleston, South Carolina. The fire broke out the 11th inst. in a sash and blind factory at the foot of Hasel street, extending to the machine shop of Cameron & Co. Before midnight the fire had assumed an appalling magnitude, and Meeting street, from Market to Queen, was a mass of flames. As tenement after tenement was enveloped in flames, the panic became awful, and thousands of families evacuated their houses and filled the streets. The buildings in the lower part of the city, where the fire broke out, were principally of wood and extremely inflamable, which accounts for the remarkably rapid progress of the fire.

At midnight the Circular Church and Institute Hall were burning, and the proximity of the flames to the Charleston Hotel and the Mills House caused them to be evacuated by their inmates. At one o'clock the fire tended more southward towards the corner of Archdale and Queen streets, to the rear of the Charleston Hotel, and to the end of Home street. Crossing Market street, the fire spread down East Bay to Cumberland street, and across to the Mills House, including in its destruction the Circular Church, Institute Hotel and the Charleston Hotel. All the buildings on King street, from Clifford nearly to Broad, were destroyed before 3 o'clock.

Gen. Ripley, who superintended the movements of the troops, who arrived at the scene about this time, ordered several buildings on the route of the conflagration to be blown up. After some delay, the order was executed, but not before the theatre, Lloyd's coach factory, opposite the Express office, the old Executive building, and all the houses from this point to Queen street, had caught fire and were destroyed. At about 4 o'clock the wind changed the direction of the flames towards Broad street. Soon after St. Andrew's Hall took fire, and subsequently the Cathedral, the spire of which fell shortly after 5 o'clock.

The fire made a clean sweep through the city, making its track from East Bay to King street.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 13th inst., gives a list of between 200 and 300 sufferers, and says that the loss is estimated at from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Mr. Russell, at whose factory the fire originated, thinks that it must have been occasioned by an incendiary or the negligence of the negroes. The Mills House is only slightly damaged.

A message was sent to the Confederate Congress on Friday night by President Davis in relation to the conflagration at Charleston, recommending an appropriation in aid of the sufferers. A resolution was accordingly unanimously adopted by the Congress, appropriating $200,000 as an advance on account of the claims of South Carolina upon the Confederate States.

The Churches destroyed were the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, the Cumberland Street Church, the Methodist Church and the Circular Church.

The Charleston *Mercury* says fifty-seven buildings were destroyed by the fire.

Gen. Pope Moving on Lexington, Mo.—Great News Expected.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 17.—Correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Tipton, 16th, says that on the previous day orders were received here for all the forces at this post to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. At the same time, Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of Central Missouri, at the head of nearly all the troops in winter quarters at Otterville, marched westward towards Warrensburg, for the purpose, as is generally believed here, of cutting off Price, whom our scouts reported making forced marches to reach Generals Rains and Stein, now in the entrenchments at Lexington. Everybody is on the qui vive for startling and good news, as universal confidence is felt in the ability of Gen. Pope and his army.

From Santa Fe—Twenty Men Murdered by Apache Indians.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 17.—The Santa Fe and Canon City mail, with dates to the 2d, arrived Tuesday morning.

The 2,500 militia, called for by Gov. Connelly, to form the second division of Major General Hovey, have been organized and one company mustered into service.

This mail brings intelligence of a horrible massacre at Fort Stanton. On the approach of the Texans to that post, in the summer, all the citizens in the vicinity fled to the settlements, leaving their houses, crops and everything else behind. After the Texans abandoned the place, the Apache Indians took possession and had command of all the country around. A party, numbering 20 men, determined to revisit the neighborhood and obtain what they could of their remaining crops, when the whole number fell into the hands of the savages, and were brutally murdered.

Arrival from Galveston via Fort Pickens and Tybee.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The gunboat Connecticut, from Galveston 29th, the Southwest Pass on the 1st, Ship Island the 2d, Mobile and Fort Pickens the 3d, Key West the 10th, Tybee the 12th, and Fortress Monroe the 16th, has arrived. All the crew of the blockading squadron were well. The sloop-of-war Richmond was at Key West, repairing damages. The Connecticut brings the crew of the captured pirate Royal Yacht, and captured steamers Anna and Henry Lewis. The Connecticut also brings, as a prisoner, a marine who attempted to desert from Ship Island; also thirteen of Billy Wilson's Zouaves, and a number of regulars from Fort Pickens. Nothing had taken place at Fort Pickens. A detachment of troops at Port Royal had landed at Tybee. The Connecticut brings no report of the evacuation of Fort Pulaski by the rebel troops. The report from Fortress Monroe is therefore untrue.

California Steamer Chased by a Privateer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall 7th, arrived with a large number of army officers, and nearly $3,000,000 in treasure.

She reports that on the 4th, in latitude 31.30, longitude 75, she was chased by a three-masted propeller, square-rigged on her foremast, round stern, smoke-stack between main and mizzen mast; had two large boats, painted white, hanging amidships; apparently a new iron vessel; bottom painted a very bright red. After an hour's chase, she hoisted the English flag, of which we took no notice.

The ships Lancaster, Wyoming and Cyanne were at Panama on the 5th. The steamer Narragansett was at Acapulco on the 19th.

Naval Engagement near Ship Island—Nobody Hurt.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The *Constitution*, which arrived here yesterday, left at Ship Island a large body of troops, her splendid rifle long range guns, &c., and six fine life boats.

On the day the *Constitution* sailed from Ship Island, a naval engagement took place within sight and quite near the Island, between the United States gun-boat *New London* and the steamer *Desoto*, and two rebel armed vessels, the *Pamlico* and *California*, which were attempting to run the gauntlet from New Orleans to Mobile. Nobody was hurt on either side.

Disaster on Lake Michigan.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Dec. 17.—A fishing boat was run down off the harbor this morning by the schooner Peoria, and three men, Peter De Haus, Marion Verhulg, and Patrick Walker were drowned.

Great Western Band of Chicago.

To the Chicago Associated Press:

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—The Great Western Band has been mustered out of service at their own request. They will arrive at Chicago in a few days. WM. BUCKHART, Leader.

Outrages in Linn County, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 17.—Advices from Mound City to the 14th mention a foray by a party of 200 rebels near Potosi, Linn county. Twenty houses were pillaged and one man killed. Col. Montgomery had gone in pursuit of the marauders. It was believed at Mound City that none of Price's forces had crossed the Osage.

For Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE,
BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
AND
Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers,
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec.
Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to
JAMES WARRACK,
General Western Agent, 12 Lake st., Chicago.
WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal
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STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships,

CITY OF NEW YORK,	EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,	GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER,	VIGO,
ETNA,	BOSPHORUS.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.
These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER-TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
General Western Agents, 13 LaSalle street, Chicago.
☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.
[illegible]-1y1stp

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

WANTED.—Any person having Fifty, Seventy-Five or One Hundred Dollars and wishing to invest the same in a well established business, can hear of a rare chance by addressing Post Office Box 3738, Chicago. de18-h860-3t

WANTED—A Partner with from $300 to $500 cash, to engage in a legitimate, pleasant and established business, by which he can double his investment every few months, and in no event sustain loss. One of the partners being obliged to leave the city, compels the other to obtain another as he cannot manage alone. Address "O. S." Post Office Box 2182, Chicago. de18-h866-1t

WANTED—In a Wholesale Store an ACTIVE man as Entry Clerk and Salesman. He must be quick and accurate, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Salary at first $5 per week. NONE NEED APPLY who has not had some experience and can answer above description. Address "N.," and leave at Tremont House. de18-h863-1t

BOARDING.—A neatly furnished front parlor to rent with board, located on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. Address P. O. Box 1968, Chicago. de18

FOR SALE—One Boardman & Gray Piano, nearly new, extra make and tone, with Dulce Campagna accompaniment, for sale. Address Post Office Box 1339. de18-h861-1t

FOR SALE—At G. T. Abbey's, Lake street, the property of a gentleman going to Europe, a Double Barrel Gun, by Mullen, N. Y., Sharp's Patent Rifle, Hair Trigger, &c., a Double Barrel Pigeon Gun, best Laminated Steel Barrels, &c., &c. A Target Rifle, completely warranted, &c. de18-h860-6t

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, one of the best located Meat and Provision Markets on State street, doing a good business. Owner cannot attend to it on account of sickness. Only a small capital required. Address "Market," Post Office Box 2778, Chicago. de18-h859-1t

SKATE EMPORIUM.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES.
CHILDREN'S SKATES, and Skates of every description, for the Holidays.
de17-h877-13inst GEO. T. ABBEY, 136 Lake street.

LOST.—Lost somewhere on Lake or Clark street, on the 16th inst., an Etruscan Breast Pin, Carbuncle Stone. A liberal reward will be given to the finder if returned to 115 Dearborn street. de18-h868-3t

LOST—Saturday evening, on Randolph street, Madison street Cars, or Rucker street, a heavily embroidered Lady's Handkerchief. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at Matteson House, at office or room No. 18. de18-h867-1t

LOST—Somewhere near the Galena Depot, a Morocco Pocket Book, containing $16.00 in bills, a five cent piece, and two street car tickets. Any person returning the same to 227 Superior street, will be suitably rewarded.

BOARD WANTED.—A lady and daughter would like board, with two unfurnished rooms, one of which could be used as a parlor. North or South Sides preferred. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address "H." Post Office Box 3725. de18-h811-1t

ADVANCES MADE UPON Warehouse Receipts or Flour stored here. To Millers and others in the country wishing to hold flour we will advance as liberally as the market warrants, if shipped to us and stored in the city.
G. C. PEARSON & CO.,
de18-h913-1t Commission Merchants, 167 S. Water st.

WITH CLEMEN'S & NORTON'S Wood Sawing Machine, patented November, 1861, a man can saw two cords of Wood easier than one cord the usual way. Equally adapted for sawing Timber, Logs, &c. Using one, two or more saws, one man power. Rights and Territory for sale cheap for cash or good property. Send stamp and get circular. Address W. M. HORTON, Box 2109, Chicago, Ill. de18-h866-New [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, an Improved Farm of 220 acres: 115 acres under fence and cultivation, 80 acres good Timber; half mile from a large tavern, (the County Seat,) House, Barn, Sheep Pens. The best living spring in the County, &c., &c. This is one of the best Stock Farms in the West. It will sell on long time and favorable terms, or will exchange for city property. Price $3,500. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 187 State street. de18-h867-1w

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, Physicians for the diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS take this method of informing their Patients and those desirous of consulting them in this part of the country, that they have opened a Branch Office at No. 11 Adams street, Chicago, under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Special attention will be given to all diseases or affections of the
THROAT, LUNGS OR HEART,
To which branch of the profession the Drs. Hunter have for many years devoted themselves exclusively.
Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Chicago Office, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan avenue. New York Office, No. 82 East 12th street. de18-h865-1t

THE SECOND PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL will be given in
BRYAN HALL,
On Thursday, 17th inst., at 2½ P. M.
The Overtures to Midsummer-Night's Dream and Die Felsenmuhle, an Adagio Religioso, by Onslow, and the Bridal Chorus, from Lohengrin, by Orchestra. Beethoven's Quatuor, in E flat, for Piano and Strings, with vocal selections by Mrs. Bostwick, Messrs. Lenobaro and De Passio, will be rehearsed.
Admission by season tickets only, to be had at Root & Cady's. Price, five dollars.
de18-h859-2t E. S. STICKNEY, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber is selling Apples, Cranberries, &c.,
At No. 50 State street.
Customers will please note the change of location.
Chicago, Dec. 18th, 1861. H. P. STANLEY.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND COVERED BUGGY for sale cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box 2259, or call at 152 South Water street. de14-h843-1w

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
A NEW VOLUME
COMMENCES WITH THE NUMBER FOR
JANUARY, 1862.

The January number, containing sixteen extra pages, commences the NINTH VOLUME of the Magazine. It presents the following striking list of articles and authors:

☞ A New BIGLOW PAPER, by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, entitled "Birdofredum Sawin, Esq. to Mr. Hosea Biglow."
☞ METHODS OF STUDY IN NATURAL HISTORY, the first of PROF. AGASSIZ'S articles.
☞ OLD AGE, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
☞ PILGRIMMAGE TO OLD BOSTON, by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
☞ AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A STRENGTH SEEKER, by DR. GEORGE B. WINDSHIP, whose gymnastic exploits and feats of strength have made him celebrated throughout the country. In this article he gives a most graphic account of the system of physical training, and a minute description of the various steps of his progress.
☞ FREMONT'S HUNDRED DAYS IN MISSOURI, by WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, late Military Secretary to Gen. Fremont, and Major upon his Staff. This admirable paper gives much new information, never before given to the country, upon the doings and plans of Gen. Fremont in Missouri.
☞ LOVE AND SKATES, the opening portion of a new story, by the late MAJOR THEODORE WINTHROP, author of "Cecil Dreeme."
☞ JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, a critical and personal account of our Great American Novelist, by GEORGE S. HILLARD.
☞ AGNES OF SORENTO, the fine Italian Romance, by MRS. H. B. STOWE.
☞ A STORY OF TO-DAY, by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills." A graphic picture of American Life.
☞ JEFFERSON AND SLAVERY, by PROF. A. D. WHITE, of the University of Michigan. An eloquent exposition of Jefferson's opinions against Slavery.
☞ LIGHT LITERATURE, by DAVID A. WASSON, author of "Rest and Motion."
PER TENEBRAS, LUMINA, a Poem.
THE TRUE HEROINE, a Poem.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ATLANTIC FOR 1862.

The NINTH VOLUME commences with the number for JANUARY, 1862.
No words are needed respecting the past of this Magazine. Its conductors have the most gratifying assurances of public approval, both in its largely increased circulation, and in the testimony from all quarters as to its excellence. They are, however, desirous of giving to it a still higher character and an increased popularity, during the year 1862; and, with that view, they have provided features of extraordinary interest.
Professor LOUIS AGASSIZ, of Harvard University, will contribute a series of articles upon THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY and kindred topics. He will have an article in every number during the year.
Early in the year will be commenced a new ROMANCE by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, the author of "The Scarlet Letter," "The Marble Faun," etc.
Articles upon topics of national interest will appear frequently from the pen of JAS. RUSSELL LOWELL.
A series of Tales will be contributed, during the year, by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "A Story of To-Day," which, in point of genius and power, have taken a place beside the most prominent works of fiction of the present day.
The COUNTRY PARSON will continue his highly popular contributions.
STORIES by Miss HARRIETT PRESCOTT, BAYARD TAYLOR, and other popular writers will shortly appear.
☞ The leading writers of America, in prose and poetry, and several English authors of note, contribute regularly to the Atlantic. Among them may be named the following:

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,	CHARLES E. NORTON,
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW,	GEORGE S. HILLARD,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,	HENRY GILES,
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE,	REV. WALTER MITCHELL,
C. C. HAZEWELL,	MRS. H. B. STOWE,
T. W. HIGGINSON,	HARRIET MARTINEAU,
AUTHOR OF "Life in the Iron Mills," & "Story of To-day,"	CHARLES READE, "THE COUNTRY PARSON,"
OLIVER W. HOLMES,	ROSE TERRY,
JOHN G. WHITTIER,	HARRIET E. PRESCOTT,
E. P. WHIPPLE,	REV. ROBT. T. S. LOWELL,
BAYARD TAYLOR,	J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

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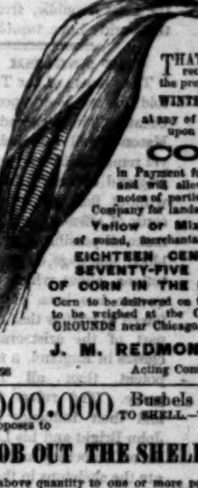

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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

A MORE VIGOROUS POLICY WANTED.

If there be any one thing on which the people are unanimous, it is their desire to see the war *vigorously* prosecuted; and if there be any one thing on which the Administration and its generals appear to be in unison, it is in their purpose to wage the war so languidly that slavery may not be hurt. If the people believed that the present torpid policy is to characterize the remainder of the war, they would fall into the jaws of dispair, and ask the Government to disband the army and submit to the dismemberment of the Union. But they live from day to day in hope that a more energetic and effective policy may be adopted. The people are in downright earnest; they have pulled off their coats with the intention of thrashing the traitors in the shortest possible space of time. The have voluntarily presented the Government with six hundred thousand soldiers, and placed their fortunes at its disposal and they call on their rulers to apply these gigantic means in the most efficient manner. The people point to the eight months of time that have elapsed since the war broke out; to the three hundred millions of money that have already been expended, and to the half million of brave and loyal armed men standing at the borders of Secessia impatient for permission to advance against the rebels, and ask why nothing is being done? There is a cause for this frightful inertia; for this holding back, and the truth may as well be told, as no useful end can be gained by concealments from the people. The men entrusted with the management of public affairs, are afraid to prosecute the war with the terrible efficiency and brevity with which it might be conducted, lest the system of American Slavery may be be destroyed, and several millions of bondmen be made free. If the army advances into Secessia the slaves will rush to our lines and claim the protection of our flag, and the Government would be compelled to emancipate them, for the whole North would revolt if it undertook to hold them as slaves. The problem then to be solved is, how to put down the rebellion of the slaveholders, and at the same time, to preserve the "sacred" system of human bondage. The rebels meanwhile enjoy a protective toleration which is working the ruin of the nation. Our generals are not ordered to hurl the thunderbolts of war at the head of rebellion, for the blows might wound and peradventure, slay slavery, but are permitted to deal gently with it, which most of them are delighted to do, as their hearts are not in the contest; not that they love the Union little but that they love the "divine institution" more. What shall be done with the slaves is therefore the perplexing question with the Administration. The advance of our army into South Carolina would compel the immediate grappling with the problem, and force a speedy solution, for multitudes of slaves would rush under the wings of the American eagle, and procrastination could no longer be practiced.

The troops are therefore held back and the nation is robbed of the fruits of the capture of Beaufort. The victory at Hatteras has turned to ashes because, to have debarked troops on the main land and marched them into the State, would have overturned slavery in North Carolina. A vigorous movement down the Mississippi would place our soldiers in the midst of the densely slave populated portion of Tennessee, and the old question, how to avoid emancipation, would press importunately for an answer. Hence, nothing is done, because it is not within the limits of human wisdom to devise a scheme whereby this slaveholders' rebellion can be quelled and the cause of it preserved. Providence has decreed that such shall not be done. Either the Union or slavery must perish, is the mandate of heaven, and this Government must make its election which shall survive the war.

Will our rulers awake to a realizing sense of the nation's terrible peril, and conduct the war with a sole eye to the preservation of the Union—letting slavery take care of itself? Or will they continue to engross themselves with the safety and perpetuity of the practice of bondage until the great Republic, freedom's asylum, and the world's hope, tumbles into ruins?

THE ENGLISH IMBROGLIO.

The readers of the TRIBUNE need not be told that we look upon our relations with Great Britain as exceedingly delicate. The Mason-Slidell case being set aside, there yet remain between the United States and England causes, which, sooner or later, without fault on our part, or intentional cause of offence, would produce war. We make all possible allowance for the ties of blood, language, commerce and social institutions, about which so much useless eloquence has been expended, and we are forced to confess that there exists, on the part of the aristocratic and mercantile classes in England, a reason for war more potent than all these reasons for peace. The rulers *hate* our institutions and their influence in English politics. John Bright and his Liberals, reaching out for a Democracy and a better government, are the skeletons in the political closets of the men who rule because their fathers ruled before them; and the manufacturers and merchants, dependent upon America for cotton and a market, who have but two hopes—to coin gold in trade and marry their sons and daughters into the social circle above them—these are the forces which govern England: and from them we have nothing to hope. If Mason and Slidell were given up to-morrow, and sent to British soil with an apology as humble as a British tradesman would make for having been insulted and cuffed by a British lord, a month would not elapse before some other cause of grief would be sought out and discovered, which would serve their purpose just as well; and war would be the result. We are clearly of the opinion that we must fight. And though, to vindicate our position in the eyes of the civilized world, we might, in the case under discussion, be content to abide the mediation of a third and friendly power, we should do so with the assurance that we were agreeing to a humiliation that would not ward off the disaster that we are apprehending at last. We cannot recede far enough, we cannot beg abjectly enough, as long as we assert our commercial independence and our rights as a first class power, to avert the consequence of lordly dislike of the principles of government which puts the intelligent groom into place, and leaves the master to his birthright of stupidity and money; and the rivalship of English manufacturing industry, which, in the language of the London *Times*, looks upon our commercial regulations as "A HOSTILE TARIFF." The truth is, England has come to look upon us as a commercial dependency, with which she is at liberty to assume any airs that please the humor of her rulers or the necessity of her lords of the forge and the loom. We are convenient as the growers of wheat, corn and cotton, which we are at liberty to exchange for the products of Staffordshire, Lancashire, Birmingham and Paisley; but, beyond that, we must be nothing. Our internal policy is not to be regulated by our domestic necessities, but by the wants of the English owners of coal and iron mines, and the hours which the "operatives" of Lancashire must be worked to keep the wolf, starvation, away from the door. We may not manufacture for ourselves; but, as England kindly consents to take our cotton, which can be no where else produced, without duty, her notions of a tariff on her calicoes, iron, pottery and woolen fabrics, at our places of import, must be the rule that we are bound to observe, or war will be the result. She pursues towards us the policy which dictated her treatment of Holland, and that was the ultimate cause of the years of blood and misery with which, in the Napoleonic wars, she afflicted the Continent; and we need not hope that we shall escape the consequences which her greed of power and her commercial cupidity already threaten.

We had hoped that foresight and energy on the part of our Government—a determination not only to invoke *but to use* the mighty forces of this people in putting down this wicked rebellion of Slavery against Freedom—might bribe her to inaction. But we have never believed that peace would outlast the supply of cotton on hand; hence the pregnant warnings to our rulers that we have uttered—hence our incessant entreaty to put competent men at the head, and push our victorious columns along. We are disappointed at the want of wisdom which has dictated a policy, or rather conducted the war without a policy, at Washington; and the embroilment with England has come from an accidental and immaterial cause, ninety days before we had marked it down in our prophetic calendar of events. We accept the latter, with the full assurance that though peace is eminently desirable, and ought to be sought by all means which do not involve national dishonor, war is not the most calamitous of events. This Republic has the ability to fight England one hundred years, and come out of the contest not only victorious, but triumphant over the British Monarchy itself, which, we predict, if hostilities are provoked, will, by complications which other than prophets can see, be leveled in the dust.

THE SLAVE INSURRECTION.

Despite all that has emanated from the section thus visited, to disturb the peace of the country at large, the sympathy will be irrepressible in behalf of the innocent sufferers by a slave insurrection "in South Carolina; and yet this will be tempered by a consciousness that never has fallen a more righteous retribution than that which has overwhelmed Charleston. It was there that the rebellion was hatched. There the first gun was fired to disturb the harmony, and dissever the ties of the nation. Sumter fell. By that act the country was plunged into a war, and brothers arrayed against brothers in the field. Already throughout the land widows and orphans are the innocent sufferers of this unholy rebellion. These mourners are in our own city, and in all the North, and the war has only fairly begun.

Those who deliberately launched upon the nation these horrors, have now the bitterest cup put to their own lips. They acted deliberately and in the face of what has now befallen them, a revolt among an oppressed race, outnumbering them on their own soil. They brought upon themselves these evils. It was they who taught these slaves falsehoods, that "Lincoln's minions" were "Abolitionists;" that a Government having a mulatto for a Vice-President had sent down its troops to free the blacks. What further dangerous doctrines have these South Carolinians openly discussed before these blacks, of "fighting for their liberties," of preferring "death before dishonor?" What firebrands have these madmen handled and tossed about over their powder magazine? They have themselves disseminated among their bondmen better and more outspoken doctrines of Human Liberty than any Northern journal could have done, and if the blacks have made the application to themselves, the consequences may be appalling, but they are just. Never were men made mad for their own destruction more surely than those who, if the dispatches we elsewhere give, tell the truth, are punished for a great outrage on Humanity by a fiery and desolating scourge, Heaven-sent and Heaven-directed, but called down by themselves.

CHARLES ELLET, Jr.

Some of the Eastern journals are copying largely from the pamphlet of Charles Ellet, Jr., civil engineer, which purports to be a criticism upon Gen. McClellan's policy as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and which calls in question his fitness for that exalted position. The pamphlet, even with the increased circulation which the aforesaid journals are giving to its contents, is not likely to create any profound or permanent impression upon the public mind. This Mr. Ellet has achieved some reputation in his profession of Civil Engineering. So long as he confines himself to the rules of fixed science he is to be relied upon; but when he ventures into the field of speculation or criticism, his opinions are of the smallest possible account. Here in the West he is chiefly known as the author of two schemes: One for throwing a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, at an elevation that would carry the east end of it to the bluffs beyond the American bottom, a distance of ten or twelve miles, and take the structure into the city, high above the house-tops. The other, for the construction of a vast number of dams across the gorges of the Alleghany Mountains, to be used as reservoirs for collecting and holding water, with which to keep the Ohio River in good navigable condition during the summer months. This is a sample of what the man can do when he leaves his equations and logarithms. It is not likely that any criticism which Mr. Ellet may offer upon the conduct of the war, or the capacity of the Commander-in-Chief, will either break up the Army of the Potomac or place him in Gen. McClellan's boots.

What a National Armory Includes—An Hour in the Springfield Arsenal.

Now that so much attention is attracted throughout the North-west by the question as to the location of a National Armory in this section, our readers will best learn for what a prize the several rival points are contending, from the notes furnished us by a correspondent in his late visit to the Arsenal at Springfield, Massachusetts.

The grounds occupy seventy-five acres. The number of buildings now erected is about twenty, all of them brick, neatly and even handsomely finished, and from two to four stories in height. The total outlay for grounds, buildings and machinery is not far from $800,000. Wherever the Western Armory is established, two-thirds of this amount will be expended within a short time, and right at home. And if a cannon foundry is established in addition, the outlay will be much larger. The exclusive manufacture of these immense works is the Springfield rifle with the common shank bayonet. Nothing else is made here—not even a cartridge or percussion cap. Many people have an impression that the Government gets large supplies of other materials from this Armory, but it is not true, except that the Arsenal is now used as a depository for some descriptions of ordnance stores, such as artillery harness and equipments, tools for battery wagons and forges, shovels, spades, picks, sythes, axes, sponges, spikes (for the enemy's cannon), and many other articles, which are made and branded for the "U. S. Ordnance" department, by the dealers and manufacturers in this vicinity. The amount of these articles thus furnished is immense, and as the Government would require the same at an Armory in the West, the trade that would thus be brought to the merchants' doors is a very important matter.

The production of guns has been increased at an astonishing rate. In march last the number turned out was 800 per month. The product for November was 7,155!—and in this month, the machinery having been much increased, it is expected that nearly 10,000 guns will be made. There are now 1,200 hands employed, and all the works run day and night. Last spring there were in the Arsenal 230,000 muskets, all smooth-bores. These were speedily distributed, and now it is considered remarkable if a thousand accumulate without an order.

Winter Stations in West Virginia.

The arrangement of the Federal forces in Western Virginia for the winter is as follows: Gen. Rosecrans and staff at Wheeling. Col. Porschner, 47th Ohio, at Gauley Bridge. Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston, on the Kanawha. Gen. Reynolds at Phillipe's. Gen. Milroy at Cheat Mountain. Col. Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater. Col. Moss's 2d regiment, at Beverly. One regiment at Huttonsville.

[Communicated.]

COTTON CULTURE IN ILLINOIS.

Views on the Labor Question.

The confiscation of the property of all persons in rebellion to the Government, including that in persons held to service and labor in the Southern States, seems to be demanded by the present exigencies of the country. There is hardly reason to doubt that such an act will be passed by Congress before the session closes, if not immediately. The passage of such an act will virtually free a large proportion of the slaves, and it is quite conceivable that this, with the other inevitable results of the war, will so demoralize the institution itself as that a general emancipation will be come necessary. Considering that such a result as this is possible, the public mind, from the President down, is turned to the consequences involved as well as to the disposition that shall be made of the liberated Africans. The President proposes deportation and colonization. Let us consider this matter briefly. The proposition amounts to little less than the colonization of 4,000,000 of human beings, and their removal from the soil on which they were born. Waiving for the present all questions of humanity—questions that might well arise in a full discussion of this subject—waiving all such questions as whether the blacks, being free men, will voluntarily expatriate themselves in any considerable numbers, or whether, if they will not voluntarily go, force should be used to compel them—I say waiving all such subjects as these, let us come at once to consider the questions of political economy involved. Cotton has become an essential element of modern civilization, or perhaps more correctly speaking, one of the prime necessities of the age. Hitherto the United States has enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the cotton supply in the interest of the world as well as themselves. We have the finest cotton lands upon the globe, and the labor upon the soil adapted by centuries of acclimation and experience to their cultivation. There was an admitted insufficient supply of labor at the South even before the present difficulties arose, while the nation at large is by no means superabundantly supplied. Economically considered, the proposal to deport and colonize the slaves, is a proposition simply to deprive ourselves of so many laborers at a time when we have in fact the most urgent need of them, and when foreign nations are seriously concerned that we should refrain from so suicidal an act. In striking contrast to this is the policy and conduct of France and England, who are introducing coolies into their West India possessions, where a similar want of labor is experienced. Already a moderate drain of our labor is established to the island of Hayti, while the "Australian Cotton Supply Association" are offering a bonus to all the free negroes of Canada who will emigrate to Australia to engage in the cultivation of cotton on that island. Thus it is seen that while the United States are unwisely bent upon driving out the labor which is absolutely essential to them, if they would preserve their importance as a cotton-producing country, the powers we have named are offering inducements to its transfer to their possessions and for the avowed purpose of aiding in depriving us of advantages heretofore enjoyed—are we ready and willing to perpetrate such a suicidal act as this? We cannot avoid the conclusion that the whole subject should be well considered first. If we must commit, in a sense, national suicide, let us at least beware that we do not add to this the crime of national fratricide. If we are willing they should go, the negroes may not be so inconsiderate. We cannot divest ourselves of the idea that a great and intelligent nation are attempting to resolve the problems that connect themselves with the relations of the races as they exist on this continent, by legislative and political expedients merely. We apprehend that this must prove an entire failure, but meanwhile there is no estimating to what a ridiculous extent the effort may be carried, endangering by the means the interests of the civilized world, possibly annihilating our own. Is it too much to bespeak the forbearance of the nation in this Quixotic adventure and to ask for a general discussion of the subject, ere we demonstrate to admiring nations our wretched folly. Instead of discriminating against the negro by our own insane legislation, and thus depriving ourselves of the labor we need, let us encourage his presence among us, by general and State legislation, so far as it may be necessary. Rather than enforce his expatriation, let us open wide the door of Africa, and soon, instead of trembling for our supremacy in the cotton supply, we shall be able to defy the world in the cultivation of that important staple, and that too by free labor. A well adjusted apprenticeship system, with the English allotment system added to it, will secure us these important advantages. Practically this plan has already been originated by the General Government in the superintendence it enforces over the contraband slaves at Beaufort, Fortress Monroe and other places, and it only remains to systematize the matter by practical legislation. The powers of the General Government, under the relations it sustains to the people and the State Governments, must probably be limited to the immediate necessities of the General Government connected with the proper conduct of the war. Any arrangements therefore adopted by the later must necessarily be temporary in their nature. They, however, point out the way in which State action can accomplish what it would be well for all concerned if Congress had the power to do. As matters stand, the whole subject must probably be remitted to the action of the several States, for it may be a question whether public sentiment would tolerate a colonial policy even if it were within admitted constitutional powers. What is now proposed is that the State of Illinois should originate such a system as this, with reference to the employment of negroes in the cultivation of cotton in the southern part of the State. It is generally admitted that the 40th parallel makes the Northern boundary of the cotton zone in the Northern hemisphere. By reference to the map, it will be seen that more than one-third of the State is south of that boundary, Springfield being between the 39th and 40th degrees. It is believed that there are not less than 5,000,000 of acres of lands south of this, well adapted by soil and climate to the cultivation of cotton. It is known that it has been raised there successfully for many years. The subject has of late attracted limited attention, but the great obstacle to be overcome in engaging in the business largely will be found, we apprehend, in an insufficient supply of labor at the picking season. The crop can be put in and receive all necessary subsequent attention, for the most part by machinery; the picking the cotton cannot be thus accomplished, and hence the necessity for a large supply of labor when the crop matures. The picking season extends over a number of weeks, and the picking must be done a number of times at short intervals, to prevent the bolls from falling to the ground. As no machinery has yet been invented for picking cotton, and as from the nature of the plant and the process of gathering, none is likely to be, it will be seen at once that extraordinary supplies of hands will be requisite at this season. There seems to be no way in which this can be accomplished except by a plan such as we suggest. A liberal system of this kind would undoubtedly do it, and at the same time be considered by the negroes a great boon. The inducements now held out to the negroes in Canada to emigrate to Australia to engage in the cultivation of cotton, are a free passage and an annual payment of twenty-one pounds sterling—the negroes to take care of and support themselves. We do not believe that this plan will be as successful as the one we propose, the natural sense of dependence of the negro determining his preferences for a plan by which he is supported as well as moderately paid. We now submit this question to the intelligence of the people of Illinois. You have vast bodies of good cotton lands in the State. You can get the requisite labor in the North and in Canada, to say nothing of confiscated slaves—all that is requisite to a full fruition of the plans and development of the resources of the State altogether unparalleled in its previous history, is to secure the necessary legislation to authorize it. We have no faith in the extensive cultivation of cotton without it, and with it there is no reason why, within a comparatively limited period, 1,000,000 bales of cotton should not annually be produced upon your own soil. We have some information in regard to the value of guano in increasing the annual product of cotton upon a given amount of land. Thus far the indications are extremely favorable. This is important, perhaps, under any circumstances, but chiefly so with reference to the plan we propose. We have not space, however, to enter into details in regard to it.

The organization of a Cotton Supply Association for the State, would lay the foundation for all necessary practical action, and this, if done at all, should be acted on at once, in order that steps may be taken to get seed and to enter upon a liberal experiment the ensuing season. Steps should be taken to have the cotton grown the present year examined and tested as to its comparative value, and samples of it forwarded to the international exhibition, which opens in England in the spring, together with all necessary information and statistics. Will intelligent gentlemen in Chicago give this subject the attention it merits? W. L. B.

Public Retrenchment.

Secretary Chase's recommendation for the reduction of salaries and expenditures, and the abolition of sinecures, is well received at Washington. In the Department of Public Printing, retrenchment has been made, and yet all the documents are printed in first-class manner and on the best of paper. In the army expenses, it is thought a reduction can be profitably made, and Senator Wilson proposes an inquiry into the subject. His bill for the abolition of sutlers is a movement to this end.

☞ The affair at Cheat Mountain resolves itself into this: that the rebels, before stationed at Greenbrier, having withdrawn to winter quarters at the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, on the road to Staunton, Gen. Milroy moved out and attacked them with 1800 men, and drove them headlong to the other side, so that now there is said to be no rebel force within thirty or forty miles of Cheat Mountain. This achievement becomes all the more brilliant when we remember that the snow is from eight inches to knee deep in that quarter, and that the rebels supposed they had made their position all the more impregnable by destroying bridges, blockading the roads, and commanding all the approaches with their cannon. Gen. Milroy is an Indianian, and lately promoted from his Colonelcy to the command of a brigade.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Scenes over the River—Health of the Camp.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1861.

I have spent the last ten days among the camps on the other side of the river, and along the lines, which are so often and truly reported to be "all quiet." Judging from what I saw between Georgetown Ferry and the outposts (four miles this side of Fairfax Court House), I should say that Washington is tolerably safe. Judging from what I heard between those two points, I should say that Manasses is tolerably safe also. Every eligible site for a camp is occupied, and every commanding hill is crowned with a fort or battery. There seems to be no place where twenty thousand men, with full complements of cavalry and artillery, could be handled intelligently in battle, and followed by the eye of the commander, except around the base of Upton's Hill, from whose observatory I venture to say one of the most magnificent scenes is unfolded to the eye of the spectator that the world can afford. It is situated about seven miles southwest from Washington, on the road to Fairfax and Centreville. At its base on one side is Falls Church, in a purple valley, while across the valley on the other side are Munson's Hill and Hall's Hill, where we captured the rebel stovepipes. At the foot of Munson's Hill, half a mile farther, is the smooth plain known as Bailey's Cross Roads. From the observatory, which surmounts Gen. Wadsworth's headquarters, the dome of the capitol rises in full view in the northwest, and the Manasses mountains in equal prominence in the southwest, while at every point of the compass, as far as the eye can reach, the white tents and curling smoke of the camps stretch away in the soft haze of Indian summer, which still kindly lingers around our soldiers. Within the range of view are massed probably a quarter of a million men of the two armies. Only a few comparitively are visible—those who occupy the higher elevations of ground, from which the timber has been removed—the others being shut in by the endless succession of hills compounded of yellow earth and stunted pines. Nearly all of McDowell's division, and the greater part of Blenker's and Fitz John Porter's, can be traced with the naked eye, while a good glass will enable one to descry Smith's, McCall's, Heintzelman's, Franklin's and Sumner's. None of the rebel camps are visible, but their position can be easily made out by our scouts and topographers. Upton's Hill is occupied by two brigades of General McDowell's division (Gen. Keyes's and Gen. Wadsworth's.) Gen. Keyes having lately been promoted, the temporary command devolves upon Col. Sullivan of the 22d New York. Gen. Augur is Gen. Keyes's successor. Both brigades are composed entirely of New York soldiers, most of whom have been on that side of the river ever since August, and on the hill since the 28th of September, when the grand swoop was made upon Munson's Hill. Col. Kerrigan's regiment, the 25th New York, formed a part of the expedition, and the boys, the common soldiers, are firm in the belief that he communicated information to the enemy which enabled them to elude us on that occasion. They declare, moreover, that they will shoot him, without asking anybody's leave, if the court martial allows him to come among them again. These New York troops drill, to all appearance, as well as the regulars. The French princes were there yesterday inspecting them.

Out in the front, within a few miles of Fairfax Court House, I found the 7th Wisconsin regiment, Lieut. Col. Robinson, performing picket duty, according to the regulations, without tents or fires. They were preparing to march back to their camp at Arlington, as they were to be relieved this morning by the Second Wisconsin, Col. O'Connor. Both regiments are ably commanded, and in the most excellent condition. The 7th has had a great deal of trouble with its Colonel, (Van Dor,) who does not waste much of his time among his soldiers, but busies himself drawing his pay and spending it on this side of the river; at least, such is the unanimous complaint of his captains. Gen. King commands on the front for the time being. Nothing has been seen of the enemy for some days past in that direction, though some pretty sharp firing of musketry was heard to the east, apparently among Gen. Blenker's pickets. Our pickets occasionally fire on scouting parties of the rebel cavalry, who scamper off pretty fast when they find themselves discovered. It it the opinion of our best informed scouts that there are not more that one or two rebel regiments at Fairfax, their great army lying still at Centreville and Manasses. Nor is it true that 75,000 of stationed between Fairfax and Vienna—as was their troops, or any other force worth mentioning, is reported in some of the papers yesterday. I met one of the scouting parties, just returned from Vienna, who contradicted the story utterly.

The sanitary condition of the army, so far as I was able to observe it, is excellent. Dr. J. H. Rauch, (of Chicago,) surgeon to Gen. Keyes's brigade, has only *two* cases of serious illness in the four regiments under his care—both of typhoid pneumonia. At his brigade hospital—a Virginia farm-house, which he has fitted up as neatly and cleanly as any dining-room in Washington—there are thirty-two patients, all convalescing, except the two above mentioned. Among them are two suffering from gun-shot wounds, received in a picket skirmish—one shot through the body and the other through both legs. Both are recovering. They were lying on their cots in a cheerful room, reading books from the little hospital library. Capt. Gordon of the 7th Wisconsin informed me that there were only five sick in that regiment, and none of those considered dangerous. But in some other parts of the army, and nearer the river, the case is different. I am informed that one of the Maine regiments has three hundred men in the hospitals, fully one third of their number being unfit for any kind of duty. The health of the 14th New York (Brooklyn) regiment ought to be, and is in fact is, particularly staunch. There is fun and music enough in the regiment to stock a comic opera, and to compete successfully with Christy's minstrels. I had the good fortune to attend one of a number of concerts arranged and executed by the boys of the 14th—attended, too, by a large party of ladies from Washington, escorted to the camp by John Jacob Astor, Jr., of Gen. McClellan's staff—and surely, if rollicking sport is good medicine for soldiers the hospital will see very few of the Brooklyn boys, except such as go there with wounds from the battle field.

There are rumors again, as usual, about a forward movement. I saw nothing indicating such rash measures. The soldiers, on the contrary, were everywhere busy hauling small logs and saplings for warmer and more commodious foundations for their tents, which they build up with mud and straw between the timber about two and a half feet in height, then mounting the canvas on the top of the wall thus formed. These things of course cannot be carried along in the forward movement, and yet it is doubtless well to build them, even though they should be occupied during only a single storm. H. W.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Prospect of a Strike at the Rebels near Lexington—Military Movements in Progress—Gen. Halleck's Order No. 24—Its Effect on the Secesh—The Contraband Case now in the Hands of the British Consul—The Sanitary Commission—Flight of Trusten Polk—High Water.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16, 1861.

There is again a prospect of active scenes at Lexington, this time the rebels being besieged and not the Federals. The news published this morning brings Gen. Prentiss to the opposite side of the river with a force of three thousand men, having thrown a few shells into the rebel camp. The rebels have possession of the ferry boats, and Prentiss is therefore unable to cross. This is an unexpected movement, and if it turns out true, as reported in the *Republican* of this morning that all is bustle and activity along the military line above Jefferson City, it is highly probable that a movement of troops is designed for the direction of Lexington or some neighboring point on the Missouri river, to keep the secesh well stirred up, and to prevent the receipt of any more supplies by Price from Northern Missouri. It has been whispered around headquarters in this city for several days, that something important in the military movement line was on the *tapis*, and on Saturday mysterious hints were thrown out by several officers to that effect, but the secrets have been pretty well kept from the loyal population, and whatever be the intention of Gen. Prentiss's reappearance opposite Lexington, and the sudden bustle in the camps at Otterville, Syracuse, Tipton, and Sedalia, it is hoped they may result in some good. It is high time the rebels were struck in a vital point.

Gen. Halleck's Order No. 24 is of the same spirit as No 13. It is even more ingenious in tone than that famous order, and the secesh have made it the text of even stronger abuse. The levy of a contribution of $10,000 on the avowed secessionists of St. Louis, is a mere flea bite for many of them to bear, and it is not presumed that the sum mentioned excites as much feeling as the inauguration of the practice. There are several wealthy secessionists in St. Louis who might contribute $10,000 each and never feel it, but it goes terribly against their grain to have such a precedent set. The common remark on Friday was that probably the next levy would be for $100,000. And such a vast amount of growling! General Halleck was waited upon on Saturday by several persons professing to be "Union" men, who protested against the order on the ground of impolicy; but Gen. Halleck gave them so little encouragement to expect a modification that they speedily retired. The order will be strictly enforced. The President of the County Assessors, Mr. Charles A. Borg, who is one of the commission appointed to carry out the terms of the order, is already at work preparing the lists of secesh tax payers. All those who are assessed for over $3,000 are called on to contribute their pro rata, and in a few days, when the proper divisions can be made, the parties will be notified. If they pay up promptly, all right; if they compel a seizure, ten per cent. is to be added. There are milk and water Unionists who pretend to think this order is wrong. They are generally those who think the negro should not be touched.

The developments regarding the contraband case, now in the hands of the British Consul for investigation, promise to be very interesting. Mr. Wilkins, from the novelty of the case, feels great interest in it. The facts have been published, but a few circumstances will bear repetition. Wheelan, the British subject who pretends to own the negro boy, has been twice arrested, the first time in the early part of October. He was released, on application of the British Consul, by order of Gen. Hunter during the brief interval he held command. About the 1st of December, Wheelan was again arrested, having in his possession a pass authorizing him to proceed to Dent county in this State, and also several negroes. He again applied for release from arrest as a British subject. He never said a word about having negroes, and it was not until Mr. Wilkins came to St. Louis—and some time after Wheelen's arrest—that he knew anything at all about Wheelan's negroes. Pending the proceedings in the matter, the negro boy, whose name is Antoine Crawford, through Capt. Wood of the Kansas Rangers, claimed protection likewise as a British subject, and stated that he was born in Canada, and had been kidnapped. He was brought to this city a few days ago by order of Gen. Halleck, and turned over to the temporary keeping of Mr. Wilkins to investigate the question further. The boy's story is coherent, straightforward and probable. He names places and people and circumstances with remarkable accuracy, and stands a cross-examination with astonishing success. But on the other hand, the claimant brings forward a respectable array of witnesses to prove that the boy is a slave, that he ran away from here several years ago, and after a brief sojourn in Canada and Chicago, came to this city several weeks ago with a regiment from Chicago, and was then reclaimed by his owner. Mr. Wilkins has sent to Canada and to the interior of this State to obtain evidence on the subject, and will decide the question in a few days.

A writer in the *Democrat* defends the Sanitary Commission from my strictures, by claiming that they have nothing to do with matters alluded to in my last letter. This is begging the question. Nobody doubts the honorable character of the Commission and their usefulness, but the fact must be met that they were entrusted by Gen. Halleck with the execution of section 5, of General Order No. 13, quartering Southwest refugees upon wealthy secessionists, and that instead of carrying out that order in its letter and spirit, they appealed to the charity of Union citizens, and tried every means to avert the necessity of following the policy presented by Gen. Halleck. It is well known that three members of the Sanitary Commission are intensely conservative on questions of this kind, and the remark was common among Union men when order No. 13 was to be enforced under their direction, that it would be a dead letter.

The flight of Trusten Polk to the Southern Confederacy might not have been known, even at this late day, except for the indiscretion of his relatives and family in communicating the fact to their secession friends. The story, as told, is as follows: Early in November, Mr. Polk left his home at dusk with a two-horse covered buggy and a large amount of gold, and a small trunk containing personal wearing apparel. He was accompanied by an old negro, for a long time his house servant. By some means or other he eluded the vigilance of the Provost Marshal's guards on the outskirts of the city, and by avoiding frequented roads, reached New Madrid in safety. How it escaped the Washington gossippers that he was not in that city, and has not been seen since the session opened, defies comprehension. His expulsion from the Senate will probably occur this very day.

The river is uncommonly high and the weather uncommonly mild for this season. The rise was a fortunate circumstance for the gunboat Benton on her trip to Cairo. The river has raised six feet in as many days. Usually at this period of the year, the ferry boats running from this city to Bloody Island are compelled to make a circuit in order to avoid the sandbars in the way of a direct passage.

The arrival of the 55th Illinois during the week was an event to be remembered. Accustomed as we are to fine regiments from Illinois, it seems as if each one that followed the last were an improvement.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

What Sir Robert Peel Would not See.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I notice in your issue of this morning an article headed "No famine in Ireland," and prefaced with the remark "that there are some reasons for believing the reports of such deficient crops in Ireland as would cause a famine there, are greatly exaggerated," and in support thereof you give an extract from a speech purporting to have been delivered by SIR ROBERT PEEL in Belfast. I have heretofore been under the impression that the editors of leading papers knew something of the manner in which Ireland has been treated by the British Government, and have yet to learn that the language of a "Chief Secretary" is to be relied on before the dread reality which is unfortunately so apparent throughout the western districts of Ireland.

In refutation of SIR ROBERT PEEL's account of the prosperity in Ireland, I call your attention to the following article from the columns of the *Irish American* of the 14th inst:

> When, some time ago, we announced the approach of actual famine in Ireland, and stated that the people need expect no relief or mitigation of their sufferings from the English Government, its officials, or landlord "garrison," we could not have imagined—well-grounded as was our information—that our prediction would have been so soon or so fully realized. But so it has been. Already, in one of the most fertile districts of the Southwest, a man has died of starvation; while the instance given in our columns this week of a father staggering for miles under a couple stone of rotten potatoes, in hopes to find a few mouthfuls therein to allay his children's hunger and his own, is but a type of the widespread misery prevailing at this moment throughout Connaught. To the pangs of hunger are superadded those of cold, the fuel of the people having been destroyed at the same time that the bulk of their staple food perished. So dire has the disaster in this particular become, that we are informed the fishermen along the coast of Galway have been obliged to burn a large portion of their miserable fishing-gear to save themselves and their families from perishing.
>
> All this, and much more, has been brought to the notice of the Government; and what is the response? The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Robert Peel—a man placed in that responsible position for no apparent reason than his entire ignorance of the country, and his hatred of everything her people hold dear—goes down to the West; with a *policeman* at his elbow, to prompt him, he flies through the country at the rate of one hundred miles a day, stopping nowhere longer than the demands for food and rest required, consulting no one save the *soirre* at his side; and his verdict is that there is no famine, that the country is marvellously prosperous, and that instead of looking to Government for aid, the inhabitants ought to become more enterprising and self-reliant, and be thankful to Providence—as he is—that they are so well off!
>
> This is the manner in which the present English Government propose to meet their "Irish difficulty." Will the people of Ireland tamely submit to a renewal of the famine slaughter of '46 and '47? The great Dr. Doyle once declared that, in such a case, if the people rose in arms against their tyrant rulers, he would utter no censure against them. The question has now taken the direct form, Will the Irish nation submit to be murdered in detail, at the rate of a million per decade, or will they set their feet down and their face to the foe, and say, "we have borne too long, and will bear no more?" Upon this, and this alone, it rests whether Ireland shall be a Nation again, or remain as she is, the slave and the pauper of the world.

Gen. Buell and his Officers.

[Louisville Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.]

General Buell has incurred great displeasure from many of the Colonels of regiments here, because he refuses absolutely to see them and hear their wishes and grievances. The General has had much difficulty in organizing the various regiments in this Department into brigades and divisions, and he now holds that no person has business with him except commanders of divisions, through whom all matters for his consideration must come. The order is evidently proper. The private must go to the captain, the captain goes to the colonel, who communicates with the brigade commander. The brigade commander goes to the commander of the division, who alone has audience with the general commanding. This is certainly soldierly and highly proper; but another question of etiquette has arisen, and in consequence an ill feeling has arisen between the Commanding General and his Division Generals, and it is this: General Buell declines to consult with these Generals as to his future plans, &c., and will not take them into his confidence any further than in matters appertaining to their respective divisions, and then only as to preparation, organization, &c. The Division Generals think they ought to be fully posted as to the plans and future movements, so that, in the event of any misfortune attending the General Commanding, they could proceed in executing his plans, &c. Gen. Buell, on the other hand, regards it as none of their business; that all they will be required to do is the execution of his orders, and should any Division General succeed him, in any event, to the command, then the plans, movements, &c., will be found in writing in the proper office. Gen. Buell is not a man who courts popularity, but, as a thorough soldier, will be strict, just and exacting. He will never toady to the good will of generals, colonels or privates, but will require obedience, and any failure on the part of officers or soldiers will be punished severely. It is apparent, and universally known throughout the camps, that the General goes into the field with many bitter prejudices against his unapproachable and rigid policy, which, I confess, is rather cooling to the ambition of our volunteer troops; but the General is determined, and the only alternative left is submission and obedience. Officers regard the General as admirably adapted for the position, for they are accustomed to discipline, system and the enforcement of rigorous measures.

Gen. Floyd's Winter Quarters.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* writes:

Gen. Floyd has established his winter camp near Peterstown in Monroe county, about forty miles from the White Sulphur Springs, and about thirty from the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Newbern, Pulaski county. His camp thus affords protection to both those points, and is located in a country fruitful in supplies. It is not deemed possible for the enemy to pass the mountains to either Newbern or the Springs, such is the horrible condition of the roads.

THE PENSACOLA FIGHT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. BROWN.

Interesting Letter of an Officer of the Niagara.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA,
FORT PICKENS, Nov. 25, 1861.

GENERAL:—That Fort Pickens has been beleagured by the rebels for the last nine months, and that it was daily threatened with the fate of Sumter, is a fact notorious to the whole world. Since its occupancy by Lieut. Slemmer the rebels have been surrounding it with batteries, and daily arming them with the heaviest and most efficient guns known to our service—guns stolen from the United States—until they considered this fort as virtually their own, its occupancy being only a question of time.

I have been in command since the 16th of April, and during the whole of that time their force has averaged, so far as I can learn, from eight to ten times the number of mine. The position in which I have thus been placed has been sufficiently trying, and I have at three separate times intended to free myself from it by opening my batteries on them, but unpropitious circumstances, over which I had no control, has unexpectedly in each instance prevented.

Affairs were in this state on the morning of the 9th of October, when the enemy, fifteen hundred strong, attacked by surprise a portion of my command on an intensely dark night. They were defeated and driven from the island with great loss by less than two hundred regulars and fifty volunteers—all the efficient force I had disposable for the purpose. An insult to the flag of my country could not by me be passed unnoticed, and I designed immediately to take appropriate notice of it; but, as I said before, circumstances over which I had no control prevented. I make these prefatory remarks to explain why I have now opened my batteries on the enemy, when, from the smallest of my forces, about one-sixth of his, thirteen hundred to eight thousand, I have not the means of producing any decisive results, and as evidence of my having accomplished what I designed—the punishing the perpetrators of an insult of my country's flag.

Having invited flag officer McKean to cooperate with me in attacking the rebels, and to which he gave a ready and cordial assent, I, on the morning of the 22d, opened my batteries on the enemy, to which, in the course of half an hour, he responded from his numerous forts and batteries extending from the Navy Yard to Fort McRae, a distance of about four miles, the whole nearly equi-distant from this fort, and on which line he has two forts—McRae and Barrancas—and fourteen separate batteries, containing from one to four guns, many of them being ten-inch columbiads and some twelve and thirteen-inch sea coast mortars, the distance varying from two thousand one hundred to two thousand nine hundred yards from this fort. At the same time of my opening, flag officer McKean, in the Niagara, and Captain Ellison, in the Richmond, took position as near to Fort McRae as the depth of water would permit, but which unfortunately was not sufficiently deep to give full effect to their powerful batteries. They, however, kept up a spirited fire on the fort and adjacent batteries during the whole day. My fire was incessant from the time of opening until it was too dark to see, at the rate of a shot for each gun every fifteen or twenty minutes, the fire of the enemy being somewhat slower. By noon the guns of Fort McRae were all silenced but one, and three hours before sunset this fort and the adjoining battery ceased fire. I directed the guns of batteries Lincoln, Cameron and Totten principally on the batteries adjacent to the Navy Yard, those of Battery Scott to Fort McRae and the lighthouse batteries, and those of the fort to all. We reduced very perceptibly the fire of Barrancas, entirely silenced that in the Navy Yard, and in one or two of the other batteries; the efficiency of our fire, at the close of the day, not being the least impaired.

The next morning I again opened about the same hour, the navy, unfortunately, owing to a reduction in the depth of water, caused by a change of wind, not being able to get so near as yesterday, consequently the distance was too great to be effectual. My fire this day was less rapid, and I think more efficient, than that of yesterday. Fort McRae, so effectually silenced yesterday, did not fire again to-day. We silenced entirely one or two guns, and had one of ours disabled by a shot coming through the embrasure.

About three o'clock fire was communicated to one of the houses in Warrington, and shortly afterwards to the church steeple, the church and the whole village being immediately in the rear of some of the rebel batteries, they apparently having placed them purposely directly in front of the largest and most valuable buildings. The fire rapidly communicated to other buildings along the street until probably two-thirds of it was consumed; and about the same time fire was discovered issuing from the back part of the Navy Yard, probably in Wolcott, a village to the north and immediately adjoining the yard, as Warrington does on the west. Finally it penetrated to the yard, and as it continued to burn brightly all night, I concluded that either in it or in Wolcott many buildings were destroyed. Very heavy damage was also done to the buildings of the yard by the avalanche of shot, shell and splinters showered unceasingly on them for two days, and being nearly fireproof, being built of brick and covered with slate, I could not succeed in firing them, my hot shot nor shells not having any power of igniting them.

The steamer Time, which was at the wharf at the time, was abandoned on the first day and exposed to our fire, which probably entirely disabled her. The fire was again continued till dark, and with mortars occasionally until two o'clock the next morning, when the combat ceased.

This fort, at its conclusion, though it has received a great many shot and shell, is, in every respect, save the disabling of one gun-carriage and the loss of service of six men, as efficient as it was at the commencement of the combat, but the ends I proposed in commencing having been attained, except one, which I find to be impracticable with my present means, I do not deem it advisable further to continue it unless the enemy think it proper to do so, when I shall meet him with alacrity.

The attack on "Billy Wilson's" camp, the attempted attack on my batteries, and the insult to our glorious flag, have been fully and fearfully avenged. I have no means of knowing the loss of the enemy, and have no disposition to guess at it. The firing on his batteries was very heavy, well directed and continuous for two days, and could hardly fail of having important results.

Our loss would have been heavy but for the foresight which, with great labor, caused us to erect elaborate means of protection, and which saved many lives. I lost one private killed, one sergeant, one corporal, and four men (privates) wounded, only one severely.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HARVEY BROWN, Col. Com.

An officer on board the Niagara gives the following account of the part taken in the fight by the Niagara and Richmond:

By sunrise on the morning of the 22d we were all ready. Our boats had been hoisted out and moored alongside, shot and shell got up and steam all ready to move in at short notice. About half-past nine we could see the steamers coming down to the Navy Yard, little suspecting that their doom was sealed. In a very short time they were fast to the dock, and at just twelve minutes of ten o'clock we saw a smoke issue from Fort Pickens, and heard the booming of a gun. A cheer burst forth from our men, and if ever a ship's anchor came up lively, it was ours then. In order to bring our guns within range, it was necessary for us to run into very shoal water, and consequently it required the utmost caution in working the ship. Even with a perfectly smooth sea there would be only twenty inches of water under our keel, and if it should begin to blow, or a heavy swell set in, it was necessary for us to have the ship in such a position that we could easily run into deeper water. While working our way in, the Richmond came up under our stern, and as she draws less water than we do, the Commodore ordered her to go in and open fire as soon as she was within range. She passed by us, took up a position nearer to the land, and opened fire. We kept on steadily until we thought that we were within range, and then came to anchor.

Our first shot was from the eighty-four pound rifled, and it told with very good effect. The next was from an eleven-inch gun, but it fell short. A few more were fired, but with much the same result. Finding that we were too far off, a boat was sent out in charge of the master, in order to sound, and having found that we could get in somewhat closer without the water shoaling much more, we hove up anchor and ran in about one-fourth of a mile further. During the time that our boat was out sounding, several of their shots came very near it, but fortunately none hit. We now again opened fire from our broadside guns, and this time to some purpose. Almost every shot told, and there must have been a fearful scattering of pieces, as our shell exploded over their heads. I do not think there was ever any target practice in the navy that can show such a record of effective shots. The rebels were constantly throwing shot at us, and seemed to be either increasing the charge of powder or else getting more elevation, for their shot gradually came nearer, though it was not until late in the afternoon that we were struck. By twelve o'clock both the Richmond and Niagara, together with the guns bearing from Fort Pickens and Battery Scott, were all playing into Fort McRae and its surrounding batteries. We averaged one shell every three minutes, and as the Richmond had more guns, though smaller, and more than our number of guns were being served from Santa Rosa, there were about two shells each minute being fired at this point.

About one o'clock a firing commenced from a masked battery which disclosed itself in the woods along the shore, and about a mile south of Fort McRae. They seemed to have a peculiar spite against us by the pertinacity with which they fired at us; but finding that they could not reach us, they turned their attention to the Richmond, which was nearer in shore. Many of their shot came very close to the latter, and had they been well directed, would have done a great deal of damage. Only one took effect, however, and I regret to record that this killed one man and wounded seven. The man killed was captain of the gun, and was in the act of taking aim when struck. The wounded were but slightly hurt. The battery of the Richmond was now brought to bear upon the hidden rebels, but I do not think it did much execution, as most of her shot were seen to fall short. About five o'clock she hauled out.

At two o'clock a shell from one of our guns set fire to a frame house in the rear of McRae, and much of the time the fort has been enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Soon after this fire broke out their flagstaff was shot away, and the symbol of treachery came down by the run. Subsequently it was raised again.

About three o'clock one or two shots passed over us and dropped into the water, and by the note which they sang as they passed we knew that they had turned some heavier metal upon us. Two or three of our guns were directed to the spot whence the smoke was seen to issue, and if they treated us to music we returned the compliment with interest. They succeeded in planting two shots in our sides, making rather ugly holes, and upsetting things in one of the lieutenant's rooms. By six o'clock we must have dismounted the gun, for at that time McRae ceased firing altogether, and for one hour and a half we tumbled shell after shell inside of her walls without any response. We could hardly believe that we had silenced them so soon, but thought that they must be at work in preparing some larger gun for our benefit.

We ceased firing at half past five, it having become too dark to get good aim. Our whole number of shell fired was one hundred and eighty; of these, forty-three were filled with sand—an expedient sometimes used in breaching a wall. The shots which struck us proved to be from an eight inch columbiad. At six o'clock we got up anchor and steamed out to a safer anchorage, and then all hands began to find out that they were very tired and hungry. All begrimmed and black with powder, our nostrils filled with smoke and heads nearly splitting with so much noise, we were glad enough to go below and take a little rest, as well as to try the effects of a little supper. Our men have done nobly; too much cannot be said in their praise. Once in a while I would glance towards Pickens, and I could see that the semicircle of batteries around her were keeping up a constant explosion of shell over her loyal walls; while from out her sides there came a steady stream of white smoke, and I could see that the shots took good effect. We had already made two good holes in McRae, and Pickens had knocked a hole that a horse and cart might enter.

SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

Fort Pickens opened fire a little after ten. We came to anchor at forty minutes past ten, and fired the first gun at a quarter to eleven. At this time all the batteries were hard at work. There were between forty and fifty guns playing into Fort Pickens. As we expected, masked batteries had disclosed themselves all along the beach.

Our firing was very slow, owing to our inability to reach them, except with the rifled gun. The wind, which was quite strong, was directly against us, and very much in favor of the rebels. The charges of powder were increased from fifteen to seventeen pounds, and still our shots fell short. About a dozen of their shells have exploded quite near enough for comfort. The men seem to have taken matters quite coolly to-day.

As I passed along the berth deck I saw many of them stretched out, fast asleep, and not a few playing back gammon and checkers. Finding that all our shots fell short, we weighed anchor at half-past two, and moved in a little closer. Hardly had we dropped it before a shot went whizzing in between our smoke pipes, and dropped in the water half a mile the other side of us. Immediately there came another and then another, and while they came over us thick and fast, our guns returned the compliment. But it was no use; our shots all fell short. The wind was too strong and our ship was dangerously near the bottom.

The charges of powder were increased to twenty pounds, five more than the regular charge, and finding that this did us no good, we weighed anchor and stood out. Even after we has moved out a long distance, several shots of this new gun came directly over our quarter. It could have been no other than a ten-inch columbiad, or else one of the rifled 120-pounders said to have been brought over by the Bermuda. One of our men says he could hear it say "secesh, secesh, secesh, sechong," as it landed in the water. Had one of the secesh villains hit us, it would have bored us through and through.

We got out of their range at last, and then we had the satisfaction of watching the grand conflagration. If the wind changes and we can get in, we shall give them an opportunity to try guns again on Monday. We have fired about seventy-five shells to-day. No one has been hurt on our ship.

The Richmond received a serious damage in the action of Friday, although at the time it was not considered to be much. A shot struck her just above the water line and penetrated the side, landing in one of the purser's store rooms. Yesterday she gained three feet of water, notwithstanding the steam pumps were kept in operation constantly. It will be necessary to send her to Key West, and as she goes to-day. I hasten to send you this letter, in hopes it may reach you at an early date.

I question whether Col. Brown will attempt to do much more. He has effected his purpose—that of destroying the winter quarters of the rebels, and although they succeeded in putting out the fire in the Navy Yard, he has shown them that it will be a very unsafe operation to commence work there again, as he can and will set fire to it again, if they make the attempt.

A sad accident happened at Fort Pickens this morning. As some of the men were removing the "fuses" and emptying the powder from the shells that fell inside the fort and did not explode, a spark of fire from the chisel used in removing the fuse caused one of shells to explode, killing five men and wounding two.

How Gen. Schoepf turned Banker.

The following excellent operation in banking is told of our Gen. Schoepf, in Kentucky: When the General arrived in the neighborhood of London, after the Wild Cat fight, he found that Zollicoffer had been levying on the Union men for provisions, forage, transportation, &c., and had paid them in confederate bonds. Imitating an example which secessionists thought so unexceptionable, General Schoepff commenced levying on the secessionists for similar supplies. Meantime he assembled the Union men, and, opening an exchange office for their benefit, set at defiance all banking rules by taking the confederate bonds at par, and supplying the Union men with good Ohio and Indiana money in its stead. Then, when the secessionists presented their bills, he paid them all off, with the utmost politeness, in their own currency! They didn't know enough to be thankful for the arrangement, but that wasn't his fault.

Resignation of Col. Greusel.

At Rolla, Mo., the following announcement, under date of December 13th, was read last Thursday evening to the Thirty-Sixth Illinois Volunteers, at dress parade:

To the officers and Soldiers of the Thirty-Sixth Regiment:

William Walker and F. N. Buck having preferred charges against me, and having been advised that certain persons in the regiment are making complaints of the impropriety of a Colonel under arrest to command, therefore, I hereby turn over the command to Lieutenant Colonel Joslyn for a few days, hoping soon to be with you again, and satisfy you that all of their charges are false, and were only intended to harass your commander, and injure the reputation of this, my beloved regiment.

I remain, ever yours,
N. GREUSEL,
Col. Thirty-Sixth Regt. Ill., Vol.

Escape of Hatteras Prisoners.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* rejoices over the safe arrival of two of the North Carolina soldiers captured at Hatteras some months since, who, it *says*, escaped in this way: They first secreted themselves on board the steamer that bore them north; then, after some days in port, they came out and footed it through New Jersey to Baltimore. There they shipped on board a Chesapeake schooner, and when in the Potomac river, near Aquia creek, stole a boat and put themselves ashore, the Confederate authorities giving them passes for the balance of the way home.

OUT WITH HIM.—A public meeting has been held at Madison, Indiana, to petition the U. S. Senate to expel the meanest of the Northern traitors, Jesse D. Bright, from a seat in that body. A petition is being largely circulated and signed, asking, and giving reasons for the expulsion of Bright. The people of Indiana are very decidedly in favor of putting him out.

For the Holidays.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—
ORDER YOUR
INVITATIONS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
HANDBILLS,
POSTERS,
NOTICES,
CARDS,
LABELS, and
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
At Tribune Printing Office,
51 CLARK STREET.

TAX RECEIPTS,
Tax Receipts,
Tax Receipts,
Tax Receipts.
Now is your time to buy them. Will be sent to order to any part of the State by Express. Address
WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

1862 IS AT HAND, 1862
And your stock of
BILL HEADS
Will want renewing. Call and examine specimens and learn our prices before ordering.
TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
Rich Photographic Albums,
WORK CASES, TOILETTE CASES, DRESSING CASES, JEWEL CASES,
And also just received, a fine assortment of Steel, Jet, Steel and Jet Brooches, Ear Rings, Belt Buckles, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c., and a large stock of
RICH FANCY GOODS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Also, the Largest Stock of SKATES to be found in the city. Call early, and remember we are at
138 Lake street, bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

PRESENTS FOR GIRLS,
PRESENTS FOR BOYS,
PRESENTS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
PRESENTS FOR YOUNG MEN,
PRESENTS FOR OLD LADIES,
PRESENTS FOR OLD GENTLEMEN,
PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY,
Of all kinds, shapes and styles. Call and make your selection NOW, and thus avoid the CROWD that [illegible] to a good selection, as the Holidays [illegible]
☞ Goods paid for will be delivered at once or on Christmas Eve, at the option of the buyer.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
No. 106 LAKE STREET.

Dry Goods.

BARGAINS for the HOLIDAYS.
CLEARING SALE.
30 Pieces Dark Dress Silks,
25 Pieces Light Dress Silks.
SUITABLE FOR EVENING DRESSES
30 PIECES FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES,
Figured Merinos and Lusters.
Call early and secure a Bargain.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY
TAKEN AT PAR FOR
DRY GOODS,
AT
STRYKER & CO.'S,
141 LAKE STREET.
Another large invoice of those superior
HOOP SKIRTS
Just received at
STRYKER & CO.'S,
141 LAKE STREET.
WOOL BED BLANKETS,
A fine assortment just received at
STRYKER & CO.'S,
141 LAKE STREET.
de14-h840-1w

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
STRYKER & CO.'S
141........LAKE STREET........141
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS!
Of every variety, which for the next THIRTY DAYS they will offer at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Washington Mills Balmoral Skirts,
A fine assortment just received. Also, BALMORAL HOSE to match. A beautiful assortment of
EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting of French Sets, both Lace and Cambric.
Gloves, Hosiery, Zephyr Hoods
SKATING CAPS,
NUBIAS, SCARFS, COMFORTERS, &C.
A fine assortment of
VIENNA BROCHE SCARFS
In beautiful colors. Also,
Middlesex, Waterloo and Peacedale,
WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
Of the new style of checks and Magenta borders.
Bonnet, Trimming, & Velvet Ribbons
In great variety. Gents and Ladies' Underclothing, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their stock of the above goods is complete. The goods are entirely new FRESH FROM MARKET and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit all.
STRYKER & CO.
Have received some new styles of
WINTER CLOAKS
Of the latest mode. They manufacture all their own garments, and at SIX HOURS' NOTICE will deliver any style of Cloak of their manufacture, and insure a well-fitting garment. Their prices are unusually low, took complete, and they ask
AN EARLY CALL FOR BARGAINS.
de9-h701-3w

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs, and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other houses in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.
☞ Military Caps made to order.
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RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
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Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps,
BEEBE'S SILK HATS,
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
At Wholesale or Retail.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
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107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Branch of 520 Broadway, New York.
☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs. se5-61-ly

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CONNECTICUT MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
This Company offers more favorable terms to those desiring Life Insurance than any other Company doing business in this city.
Beware of False Representations!
The statement is constantly reiterated that the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY does not make policies to be paid up during life or within ten years. This is false; this Company not only does do it, but does it on terms far more advantageous to the insured than
ANY OTHER COMPANY IN EXISTENCE.
In fact, the plan of insurance adopted by this Company [illegible]
Send for the books and papers of the Company, to
oc7-h-IV L. D. OLMSTED & CO., General Agents, Corner Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago.

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CARBON OIL LAMP C
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Military Map

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JULIUS BAUE
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ELEGANT G
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Shown with pleasure and sold low by
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Packing House, Archer Road
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WOOLEN HOSIER
Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose
We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. [illegible]
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CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. [illegible] Thousand persons die yearly in this [illegible] Consumption. Every physician knows [illegible] of this number, the disease first [illegible] CATARRH IN THE NOSE. [illegible] to the throat and bronchial tubes, [illegible] Catarrh than Consumption, and by [illegible] the latter. Persons should [illegible] the better way to cure Consumption [illegible] symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear [illegible] of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all [illegible] can be quickly and effectually [illegible] Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1.00—sufficient for use [illegible] with full and clear directions. Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St. Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

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BABCOCK & PEEK, 111 RANDOLPH STREET. Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [ja16-a30-1y]

NEW FURNITURE STORE. Shaw, Johnson & Co., OF CINCINNATI, Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium and Very Elegant CABINET FURNITURE At No. 81 LAKE STREET, (Under the Tremont House.) Which will be sold at from 20 to 30 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock. oc28-g988-3m

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street, Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable assortments of Furniture in the West. PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES, Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut; Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds. Please call and examine this stock before you buy. ap25-61-1y

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BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. E. S. Fuller & Co. ap19-61-1y

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM. DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

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KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, [illegible] Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic [illegible] Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa, in short all curable diseases of long standing, cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor and only undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c., Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, [illegible] or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured without poisonous drugs, injurious [illegible] medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters [illegible] my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt [illegible] or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet. no18-1y

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS. GLUE! NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block. Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of [illegible] and Sand Paper, Boneblack and [illegible] to his store, 60 South Wells street, [illegible] the above articles, at wholesale and retail, [illegible] A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for [illegible] JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bros.) No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Military Goods.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES.— C. ROBY & CO. [illegible] of Line Officers, Staff, Medical, Paymaster and General Officers U. S. Regulation Swords, [illegible] BLODGET, BROWN & CO., sole [illegible] Beekman street, New York. de9h397-1m

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS!—A few [illegible] SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS, [illegible] Belts and Sashes [illegible] BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 30 Clark [illegible] Express Office. oc13-1y

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office. oc13-g908-3m

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st. oc25-g138-3m

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. No. 6 Larmon Block, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts. no14-1y

Banking and Exchange.

NOTICE.—The Bank of Montreal, Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general BANKING BUSINESS, Buying and selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. de13-h798-1y E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de13 h781-3m

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago. NICHOLAS MARC. [de11-h768-3m] FREDERIK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK, NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS., Nominal Capital, . . $50,000. Paid up Capital, . . $25,000. Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. N. D. CLAPP, President. no18-h369-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK. No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861. THE PATRIOTIC LOAN. FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7-30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance. The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made. I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts. Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill. oc21-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR, Exchange Bank Building, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g761-6m]

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND Collection Office. BURKAM & SONS, 17 Dearborn Street, Chicago. BURKAM & SONS, Chicago. [se17-g644-3m] E. G. BURKAM & CO., Cincinnati, O.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, South Water street, Chicago. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-1y

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857. Office, 104 and 106 Washington St. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. je10-61-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. au15-60-1y No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills, Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., no26-h504-1m 13 Lasalle street.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1861. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD Cashier. jy26-g322-1ojel-64

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, PITTSBURGH, PENN'A, MANUFACTURERS OF SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS, AND OF OSNABURGS, 32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d782-1y

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS. FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, (No. 7 Market-st., Chicago.) Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL. ap6-d771-1y

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 177 South Water-st., Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. Manufacturers of and Dealers in Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, &c., &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. ap1-60-1y HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Coal and Wood.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND, Dealers in Briar Hill, Chippewa, Erie & Blossburgh Coal, Corner Market and Washington streets. Coal for family use in every instance screened before delivery. de14-h859-1m

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by G. W. GRAY, no6-h168-3m Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, In quantities to suit customers, by G. W. GRAY, no6-h165-3m Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE, and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale in small quantities or by the car-load. SAWED, SPLIT AND DELIVERED. E. L. FURNESS & CO., no19-h338-1m Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

HICKORY WOOD—HICKORY WOOD!—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago, and shall do so all winter. Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered, in quantities of [illegible] or thousand cords. MORGAN & FURNESS, no18-h337-1m Corner State st. and C., B. & Q. R. R.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TREBURY, 217 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. [illegible] Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnets Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. [illegible] and Country work [illegible] by Mail or Express promptly attended to. [illegible] Box 2662.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

FIRST EXECUTION IN THE ARMY.

Wm. H. Johnson Shot for Attempting to go over to the Enemy.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE SCENE.

[Washington Cor. (15th) N. Y. Herald.

There was an unusual stillness prevailing all the morning in the camps throughout the whole of Franklin's division. The importance of the ceremony about to be performed had evidently been deeply impressed on the mind of every soldier. Orders for the formation of the line had been read in every regiment, and every man was busy preparing to attend the execution.

Johnson remained in the Chaplain's tent until the hour arrived for him to take his place, the most conspicuous one of any in the mournful funeral procession. The spot chosen for the impressive scene was a spacious field near the Fairfax Seminary, a short distance from the camp ground of the division. The troops fell into line, forming three sides of a square, in the order designated in the programme, precisely at 3 o'clock p. m.

In the meantime the funeral procession was formed at the quarters of Captain Boyd, Provost Marshal of the Alexandria division, near the headquarters of Gen. Franklin. Shortly after 3 o'clock it reached the fatal field.

The Provost Marshal, mounted and wearing a crimson scarf across his breast, led the mournful cortege. He was immediately followed by the buglers of the regiment, four abreast, dismounted. Then came the twelve men—one from each company in the regiment, selected by ballot—who constituted the firing party. The arms—Sharp's breach-loading rifle—had been previously loaded under the direction of the Marshal. One was loaded with a blank cartridge, so that neither of the men could positively state that the shot from his rifle killed the unfortunate man. The coffin, which was of pine wood, stained, and without any inscription, came next, in a one-horse wagon. Immediately behind followed the unfortunate man, in an open wagon. About five feet six inches in height, with light hair and whiskers, his eyebrows joining each other, Johnson presented a most forlorn spectacle. He was dressed in cavalry uniform, with the regulation overcoat and black gloves. He was supported by Father McAfee, who was in constant conversation with him, while Father Willett rode behind on horseback. The rear was brought up by Company C of the Lincoln Cavalry, forming the escort.

Arriving on the ground at half-past three o'clock, the musicians and the escort took a position a little to the left, while the criminal descended from the wagon. The coffin was placed on the ground, and he took his place beside it. The firing party was marched up to within six paces of the prisoner, who stood between the clergymen.

When the solemn procession started from the right and marched through the lane between the double line of soldiers the band of the First regiment played the "Dead March" in Saul. As the cortege moved slowly along, each regimental band played with thrilling effect a dirge while it was passing. He sat in the wagon, with his head bowed down and inclined towards the priest, and they seemed to be engaged in the holy offices of the Church. The prisoner never raised his head, nor was his attention diverted from the consolations administered by the reverend Father.

The deepest solemnity pervaded the ranks of the soldiers. There was no levity among the crowds outside. A proper degree of sympathy for the condemned was manifested, but all acquiesced in the justice of the sentence.

The order for the execution was then read. One paragraph of it sets forth:

> The case is marked by every circumstance of aggravation. The accused is shown to have entertained for some time, without cause, the intention to desert. Nay, if it is to be believed, he enlisted with that intention. He left his camp on the 4th of December, 1861, passed our lines, and meeting with a large body of United States forces, whom he mistook for rebels, proceeded to give them all the information in his power, among which was a statement intended to facilitate an attack on an outlying picket belonging to the national army.
>
> For simple desertion the penalty is death; for desertion coupled with such treachery there can be no mercy.
>
> The proceedings, findings and sentences of the court martial are confirmed, and private Wm. H. Johnson, Company D, first regiment New York volunteer cavalry, will accordingly be shot to death with musketry, on Friday the 13th of December, 1861, at such hour and place as the division commander may designate.
>
> GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
> Major-General Commanding U. S. Army.

While this order was being read, Johnson stood with his hat on, his head a little inclined to the left, and his eyes fixed in a steady gaze on the ground. Near the close of the reading one of his spiritual attendants whispered something in his ear. Johnson had expressed a desire to say a few final words before he should leave this world to appear before his Maker. He was conducted close to the firing party, and, in almost inaudible voice, spoke as follows:

BOYS—I ask forgiveness from Almighty God and from my fellow men for what I have done. I did not know what I was doing. May God forgive me, and may the Almighty keep all of you from such sin.

He was then placed beside the coffin again. The troops were witnessing the whole of these proceedings with the intensest interest. The Marshal and the Chaplains began to prepare the culprit for his death. He was too weak to stand. He sat down on the foot of the coffin. Captain Boyd then bandaged his eyes with a white handkerchief. A few minutes of painful suspense intervened while the Catholic clergymen were having their final interview with the unfortunate man. All being ready the Marshal waved his handkerchief as the signal and the firing party discharged the volley. Johnson did not move, remaining in a sitting posture for several seconds. After the rifles were discharged, he quivered a little, and fell over beside his coffin. He was still alive, however, and the four reserves were called to complete the work. It was found that two of the firing party, Germans, had not discharged their pieces, and they were immediately put in irons. Johnson was shot several times in the heart by the first volley. Each of the four shots fired by the reserves took effect in his head, and he died instantly. One penetrated his chin, another his left cheek, while two entered the brain just above the left eyebrow. He died at precisely a quarter to four o'clock.

The troops then marched round, and each man looked on the bloody corpse of his late comrade who had proved a traitor to his country.

The universal sentiment was that he deserved his fate, and the example will certainly prove highly beneficial.

Preparing to Make Enfield Rifles.

For the past six or seven months Mr. Barton H. Jenks, of this city, has been making preparations to commence the manufacture of the celebrated Enfield rifles, at his establishment in Bridesburg, for the Government. The preparations have not yet been fully consummated, but Mr. Jenks expects to commence making the weapons about the 1st of January. The requisite machinery is now being arranged for the purpose. It is unique in character, and from this fact, as also from its accuracy of parts and adjustment, is very costly. We reserve for another issue a description of the method of its operation.

We were shown yesterday the component parts of one of the rifles, which had been neatly arranged in a cushioned case. They are seventy-five in number, and each one of them requires a separate machine for its turning out. The necessity of accurate machinery is hence manifest, without which the division of labor would be likely to prove a costly economy. The rifle, when put together, rarely needs modification. The stock is made of walnut, being first sawed out of plank, and then turned by a lathe.

The steel of which the barrel consists is imported from Europe. It is calculated that after the first of January two hundred of the rifles can be turned out per day, furnishing employment to nine hundred men. The bayonets are not made by Mr. Jenks. They were being made at Messrs. Lawson's factory, in Germantown, prior to the destruction of that building by fire, which occurred a few weeks since. It is now being rebuilt, and the manufacture of the bayonets will be resumed in about two weeks.

The works of the Messrs. Jenks are among the most extensive in the State. They have been located at Bridesburg since the year 1830. Previous to the breaking out of the rebellion their fullest capacities were devoted to the manufacture of cotton and woolen machinery. They will now be largely employed in turning out the munitions of war for months to come.

The main building, four hundred feet in length, has been increased in dimensions by the addition of a stone building, thirty feet long, at its northern extremity.—*Philadelphia Press, 14th.*

The New Congreve Rockets.

We have already referred to Major Barry's Rocket Battalion, now at Washington, enlisted in New York State. The following is interesting as describing their remarkable armament more in detail, constituting it one of the most formidable engines of war.

Each battery comprises four rocket guns and four caissons. The guns are of very peculiar construction, formed in sections which may be detached or united with the greatest ease. Each section consists of two rings or collars, to which are attached the ends of iron bars, spirally twisted, and the whole forming a tube. Three of these tubes united comprise the gun. No carriage is used, but in its place a stand, on which the gun may be elevated or depressed. This stand is light and portable; easily carried by one man. The gun is breech-loading, and no charge need be used except that contained in the missile itself.

The rocket is of a very complex construction, made in long tubes. The largest are thirty-two inches in length. There are many sizes and various descriptions. The tubes have three or four chambers of compartments. The posterior chamber contains the powder which acts as the propelling agent. The others contain the explosive mixture, and a fuse is so arranged as to keep up the rotary motion communicated by the spiral barrel, and at the same time to increase the velocity of the projectile. The rocket may be used as a fire-ball, a percussion shot, or a bomb shell.

The range of the rocket is from five hundred yards to five thousand three hundred yards, according to size and power. The smallest rocket weighs ten pounds, and the largest two hundred pounds. With the two hundred pound rocket a mark no larger than the mast of a ship may be hit three times out of four, at a distance of three thousand yards. The firing can be very rapidly performed. There is much facility in loading, the rocket being inserted at the breech of the gun.

The rockets are ranked among the most terrible engines of war in existence. When the missile of medium size is in motion, a body of fire, fifteen inches in diameter, produced by the spiral fuse, accompanies it, filling the air in every direction. It may be so arranged as to produce a continuous and almost inextinguishable fire, consuming every combustible substance with which it comes in contact; or it can be exploded in the air, falling in burning fragments. Or, by affixing a percussion cap, may be made to burst at the instant of falling. Of course, being lighter, it has not the same power as the bombshell ordinarily used, but its destructive capacity is infinitely greater than a bomb.

Post Offices in the Northwest.

During the month of November last the Postmaster General established, discontinued, and changed the names of postoffices in the Northwest as follows:

Office.	County.	State.
Eau Claire	Berrien	Michigan.
Emmittsburgh*	Palo Alto	Iowa.
Ephraim	Door	Wisconsin.
Frontier*	Hillsdale	Michigan.
Greenwood	Polk	Iowa.
Johnsville	Putnam	Indiana.
Loche	Ingham	Michigan.
Medicine Lake*	Hennepin	Minnesota.
Patriot	Union	Iowa.
Penn	Fayette	Iowa.
Preble	Brown	Wisconsin.
Snicarte	Mason	Illinois.
Union Farm	Pepin	Wisconsin.
Wethersfield*	Henry	Illinois
Woodville	Jackson	Indiana.

*Re-established.

DISCONTINUED.

Office.	County.	State.
Avoca	Livingston	Illinois.
Bellveville	Webster	Iowa.
Bovine	Gibson	Indiana.
Corn Hill	Fayette	Iowa.
Derrynane	Le Sueur	Minnesota.
Eagle Mills	Goodhue	Minnesota.
Franklin	Wright	Minnesota.
Goes	Clinton	Michigan.
Highland Station	Greene	Indiana.
Hoosick	Greene	Wisconsin.
Indian Field	Fulton	Indiana.
Island Grove	Greene	Indiana.
Lenape	Waushara	Wisconsin.
Milo	Brown	Indiana.
Price	Huntington	Indiana.
Rich Valley	Wabash	Indiana.
Seneca	Lenawee	Michigan.
Spragueville	Jackson	Iowa.
Sugar Island	Chippewa	Michigan.
Sweet Home	Dane	Wisconsin.
Warrenton	Lake	Illinois.
Winsted	McLeod	Minnesota.
Yountsville	Montgomery	Indiana.
Ypsilanti	Wright	Minnesota.

NAMES CHANGED.

Office.	County.	State.	New Names.
Dorrance	Starke	Illinois	Modena.
Egypt	Mason	Illinois	Manito.
Vallville	Fillmore	Minnesota	Bristol Centre.
Willow Creek	Huron	Michigan	Huron City.

A Regiment of Cossack Lancers.

The regiment of Col. Richard Rush (6th Pennsylvania) has been equipped as Cossack Lancers, 1200 strong, and are just now on the way from Philadelphia to the Potomac. The men are all large-sized, carefully picked from among the host of applicants, and their horses are said to be the best of any yet brought into the service. Their lances are simply rods of stout wood, some ten feet long, pointed with a spear-head, and bearing a red flag, on which is emblazoned the letter of the company. Besides these, the men are armed with the sabre and pistol. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

> In modern history the lance has been most formidable in the hands of the Russian Cossacks. These wild horsemen are armed much as the horsemen of Colonel Rush's regiment were armed during their parade, yesterday, to wit: with a lance, ten or twelve feet in length, a sabre and a pistol. They break into squads, move in companies, or dash off singly, according to circumstances, in attacking an enemy. They are principally useful in harassing an army upon the march, in breaking up and scattering detached parties of troops, and in dispersing a retreating foe. In this species of warfare, much, of course, depends upon the speed of the horse, the prowess of the rider, and the skill of the latter in handling his beast and his weapon.
>
> The Cossack lancers had probably as large a share in the ruin of the army of Napoleon in Russia as any other cause. While the Russian army was in steady retreat before the advancing French, up to the time of the great catastrophe at Moscow, the Cossacks hovered upon their flanks and harassed them greatly. When the disastrous retreat from the blazing capital finally took place, the Cossacks became an absolute terror to the fugitives. They allowed no rest to the scattered legions of France, and the few soldiers of the Empire who did not fall victims to the cold or the Cossacks were literally driven over the borders of Russia at the point of the much-dreaded lance. It remains to be seen whether the same weapon in the hands of Pennsylvania soldiers will be as effective as it was in the grasp of the wild Cossacks of Russia fifty years ago. Col. Rush's command is composed of the right sort of material to insure efficiency.

General McClellan.

You have heard the story that Gen. McClellan threatened to resign his position as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, if Secretary Cameron's report as first written was not modified. This report has been "going the rounds" for several days, and Thaddeus Stevens revived it on Tuesday night in caucus. But Gen. McClellan, I am informed, denies the whole story from beginning to end. Certainly, if the commander of our armies, purely a military man, were to utter such a threat as that, he ought to be kicked instantly from the service. A man like Gen. McClellan might, if he saw fit, tender his resignation after the President or Secretary of War had issued an order which he felt that he could not obey without violating his principles, but no true soldier or gentleman, could be guilty of the shocking offence of uttering *a threat* to his superior. As for McClellan's position on the slavery question, it is enough to say that he was a warm supporter of Douglas. He was never anti-slavery in his views, nor is he now except in reference to the war. He will not look at the emancipation question at all in the light of humanity, but purely in a military point of view. If he can whip the rebels easier by overthrowing slavery, and if it can be constitutionally done, Gen. McClellan will not hesitate a moment.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican, 14th.*

An ex-Postmaster Arrested.

[From the Missouri Democrat, Dec. 16th.]

John Hogan, late Postmaster of this city, was arrested on Saturday last, charged with embezzlement during his term of office. The order for his arrest was received some days previous, but was not executed until all the books and papers relating to the office had been secured. The amount of the embezzlement is not known, although it is reported at from ten to thirty thousand dollars. His books are said to be in a very perplexed condition. Mr. Hogan was taken before U. S. Commissioner Krum, and held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars. As Mr. Hogan has heretofore been regarded as an honest man, it is but justice that he be allowed a fair hearing, before being condemned.

☞ The new steamer Hansa, which has earned some distinction by having brought the first war news from England, is the largest vessel ever constructed on the Clyde, and was launched on the 23d of August. She registers 3,500 tons, and has accommodations for nearly 800 passengers. She is of the Bremen line.

☞ Gen. Grant, in command at Cairo, has withdrawn the troops stationed at the railroad bridge near Charleston, but he keeps all that part of the country well scoured by his skirmishers, who keep an eye on Belmont that the rebels do not occupy it again.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white. Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat. Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet. White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality. Extra Spring Wheat Flour. Delivered to any part of the city. Store—No. 276 South Water Street. no19

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplaines street. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. jy14 J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. G. MOREY, ap17-61-1y 9 Board of Trade Building.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [jy14] STEVENS & NORRIS.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Warner, Parks & Co., as General Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness due the firm is to be paid to L. S. Warner, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, and to make payment of all liabilities. Chicago, Dec. 14th, 1861. L. S. WARNER, de17-h891-1w C. R. PARKS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Pursuant to mutual agreement the Co-Partnership of Drs. FISCHER & DESCHAUER, Dentists, was dissolved to-day. Mr. T. Fischer will remain at the Old Stand, while Mr. Deschauer has removed opposite to No. 119 Lake street, corner Wells. Chicago, Nov. 28th, 1861. T. FISCHER, de17-h891-3t T. DESCHAUER.

To Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Nov. 20th, 1861. Notice to Stockholders. At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in exchange on New York at par." no21-h429-1m W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

Legal Notices.

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas, Francis A. Hoffman, Otto Geipeke and Alexander Siller, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, on the 26th of August last past, made a general assignment of their property to me for the benefit of their creditors. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall, on the [illegible] day of December 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of said Cook county court house, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest conveyed to me by said assignment, in [illegible] the east twenty feet of the north 100 feet of lot one, block 36 original town of Chicago. It being one of the conditions of sale, that the purchaser is to assume the payment of all incumbrances on said property. [illegible] CHAS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1861. Ebben Conant vs. James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Seth C. Hapgood, and Ralph W. Hill—In Chancery. Affidavit [illegible] of James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, that said complainant [illegible] in said Cook County Circuit Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the tenth day of August, 1861, and that a summons [illegible] issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September, 1861 [illegible] James M. Beers and Manerva Beers [illegible] personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next January term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. [illegible] Comp'ts Sol'r.

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, 46 LAKE STREET, (Between State street and Wabash-ave.) Chicago, Ill. BLACKBURN BROS. Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHERS for BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, To be sold LOW FOR CASH. Also, very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash, and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell Exclusively for Cash. WE WILL KEEP THE VERY BEST STOCK and SELL at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street. N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. [oc25-h531-1oja1'61] B. BROS.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS, SUCCESSORS TO WADSWORTH & WELLS, Manufacturers and Jobbers of BOOTS AND SHOES, Have removed from 58 and 60 Lake Street To 38 LAKE STREET, (Same Block.) Our Stock of Goods is Full and Complete. Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers. oc18'61-1y

SEASONABLE GOODS. BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 & 76 Lake Street, Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS, Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., Together with a very full stock of FANCY NOTIONS, All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales. [no27-61-h38-1y]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO. se9'61

CHEAP FOR CASH. 1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 & 83 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 81 & 83 Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods FOR MEN'S WEAR, To which they call the attention of the Trade. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 62 - LAKE STREET - 62. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,500 boxes	TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls.	SHEET IRON,
650 "	RUSSIA IRON,
150 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,500 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
325 casks	SHEET ZINC,
10 tons	PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
1,300 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., oc19-g912-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO. As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pig Tin, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper, Copper Bottoms, Fence Wire, Russia Iron, Imitation Russia Iron, Bright Wire, Galvanized Sheet Iron, Tinners' Tools, Japanned Tinware, Pressed Tinware, "Wheeling" Nails.

A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions. WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, [ap12'61-1y] O. W. BELDEN.

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16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18 CHICAGO. G. C. COOK & CO. invite the attention of buyers to their stock of GROCERIES, Which they offer At the Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., jy18'61-1y Agents for Manufacturers.

Safes.

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CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and material, and at very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [illegible] And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 278. oc28-1y

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT. RELIANCE WORKS OF EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO., (Formerly Decker & Seville.) Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS., FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY. ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work Of every description. se11-g661-3m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

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CHANDLER & FULLER'S $30 Thirty Dollar $30 SEWING MACHINE, Having the NEW ECCENTRIC FEED, Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is unexcelled by the simplest Double-Threaded Machine Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER, 110 S. Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2[illegible]. de16-h746-1w

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Business Cards.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Sol. M. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will devote particular attention to the collection of Claims arising out of the present War, including SOLDIERS' PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS. Also, amounts due upon contracts with the State or General Government. Office 48 Clark street, Chicago. de17-h876-1m

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BOILER INCRUSTATION NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY INJURES THE BOILERS, BUT GREATLY INCREASES FUEL BILLS. It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using FULTON'S COMPOUND. For sale only by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 181 LAKE STREET. no6-h135-1y

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SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. S. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. [se18-g447-3m] G. N. HOW.

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W. & D. J. LAKE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 182½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other products. Advances made on consignments. WELLS LAKE. [oc28-g965-3m] D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; E. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine. ABIEL AKIN. [oc2-g974-6m] J. R. HURLBUT.

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ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 139 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [au18-g928-1y] R. STONE.

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A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and Country Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. CORNER SOUTH WATER AND CLARK STREETS, Post Office Box 6387. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephs & Co., Gourd Freers, Yelverton Bros., James King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tonson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on consignments. [no[illegible]-1y]

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CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe1'60-1y

MUDD & UPDIKE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago. JOHN J. MUDD, [my17'61-1y] G. W. UPDIKE.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse, No. 96 South Water St. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission. mh3-61-1y

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BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-1y

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WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja8'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [ap18'61-1y] M. S. NICHOLS, C. F. BRITT, [illegible] NICHOLS.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, 181 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building, Post Office Drawer 6322. REFER TO—George Smith & Co., Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R. au15-g217-1y

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 238, 238 and 240 South Water street, ALBERT E. NEELEY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE. mh31'60-1y

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Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot at 9 A. M., except Sundays, and 11:30 P. M. except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at 5:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. daily, and arrives here at 10:30 A. M. my19 JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: Day Express 9:00 P. M.; through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c. [illegible] P. M. for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford. Trains arrive at 11:45 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt. E. De WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc15-1y

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: [illegible] Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; [illegible] Dixon, Fulton, Clinton, [illegible] and intermediate points; [illegible] Geneva and intermediate points [illegible] Geneva Lake and intermediate points, [illegible] Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. H. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. jy1

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 10th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 4:00 P. M. Through Trains arrive: [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:30 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily as follows: 6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.) 6:45 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.) 4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso. For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON, And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and Baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities. But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:45 P. M. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: 6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air Line Road at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit. NIGHT EXPRESS: 6:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with trains for Detroit. Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit [illegible] P. M.; Suspension Bridge [illegible] A. M.; Albany [illegible] P. M.; New York [illegible] P. M.; Boston [illegible]. 6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit [illegible] A. M.; Suspension Bridge [illegible] P. M.; Albany [illegible] A. M.; New York 12 M.; Boston 4:00 P. M. Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M. Mail Train, [illegible] P. M. Fast Express, arriving at Cincinnati at 7:30 A. M., Fast Express, and 11:30 P. M. Night Mail Train. The 6:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Railsback's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: 9:10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at [illegible] P. M. and 4:15 A. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. no3 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO AND Pennsylvania Central R. R's, TO ALL EASTERN CITIES. Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents, Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. [illegible] Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago. The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 77 Washington-st., Boston; Depot, Liberty-st., Pittsburgh; No. 80 North-st., Baltimore, and at General Depot, Philadelphia. no26-h563-3m

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 11:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at [illegible] P. M. (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves at 11:15 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arrives at [illegible] A. M. (Mondays excepted). Mendota Accommodation leaves at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 10:00 A. M. (Saturdays excepted.) C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Change of Time! On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: 9:00 A. M. Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at [illegible], St. Louis [illegible] P. M., Alton [illegible] P. M., Logansport [illegible], Terre Haute [illegible] A. M., Cairo 4:30 A. M. [illegible] P. M. every day—arriving at Decatur at 10:15 A. M., [illegible] A. M., Terre Haute [illegible] P. M., Evansville [illegible] P. M., Cairo [illegible] P. M. On Saturdays the 4:30 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia. Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. SPECIAL NOTICE. To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis. The 4:30 P. M. Train on this Road is the Night Train leaving the city for those points. Baggage checked to all important points. Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot. HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains will leave Chicago: [illegible] A. M., [illegible] A. M., 4:30 P. M. Leave Wood Lawn: [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M., 6:20 P. M. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects, With 235 Miles of Double Track. THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West,) FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA. All connecting direct to New York. Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express. One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York, (432 miles), without change of cars, VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON, With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines. EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. Nine Daily Trains from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburgh good via Philadelphia or Allentown. BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON Good via any of the Boat Lines. Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE. Fare always as Low as by any other Route. BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES. FREIGHTS: By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN'A RAILROAD." [illegible] Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore. LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston. [illegible] General Freight Agent, Phila. [illegible] General Ticket Agent, Phila. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa. ja1'61-1y

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: 6:00 A. M.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.) [illegible] THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio. [illegible] Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Cincinnati, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana, to Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington [illegible]. Connections at Cincinnati [illegible] Ohio River. Trains arrive at Cincinnati at [illegible] P. M. Through Tickets [illegible] JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of handkerchief lost, in another column.

The Opera.—The operatic concerts of the Hinckley troupe have been fixed for Wednesday and Friday evenings, Dec. 25th and 27th, this time without fail.

Heavy Railroad Earnings.—The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for November were $302,000, an increase of $67,000 over the same month last year.

Soldiers' Families.—The ladies having charge of the Festival have sent in food for families belonging to soldiers, which they can get by calling at the City Mission, 90 North Franklin street.

☞ The Atlantic Monthly and Knickerbocker Magazine for January, 1862, have been received at McNally & Co.'s, 81 Dearborn street. Also, fresh supplies of those beautiful Albums and Carte des Visites, which they sell at actual New York prices.

Seamens B. Society.—Members will please take notice that there will be a special meeting on this evening to consider the propriety of a course of lectures and other improving entertainments for the winter in aid of the Society. All are requested to be present.

January Magazines.—The Atlantic Monthly and the "Continental Magazine," for January 1862, have been received by Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place. He still continues to supply these and all other three dollar magazines at $2.25.

For the Holidays.—J. W. Norris, at 102 Madison street, has received a large assortment of Photograph Albums, Picturesque Albums, Annuals, Gift Books, etc., all admirably calculated for Christmas and New Year's presents. He has also the Atlantic and Harper for January, and all the illustrated papers. Give him a call.

The Douglas Monument.—Hon. U. F. Linder of this city is in the northwestern part of this State, lecturing upon the subject of erecting a fitting monument to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas. Last week he was at Freeport, and yesterday at Galena. The press of this city speak favorably of the enterprise.

Drive in the Nails.—We would call the attention of the Board of Public Works to the very unworkmanlike manner in which the cleets upon the sidewalk are nailed down in many places, upon Michigan and Wabash avenues especially. The nails are only partially driven in, and have already to our knowledge, ruined several ladies' dresses. We hope the evil complained of will be speedily abated.

The Horse Tamer.—An item has lately been going the rounds of the press to the effect that J. S. Rarey, the horse tamer, was again in Europe. This is a mistake. He called upon us yesterday, to show that he was in Chicago, in *propria persona*, and not in England. He announces his *debut* here at Bryan Hall, on Saturday evening next in another column.

Important.—It should be recollected by those who are calling upon the County War Committee for funds, that the resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors disbursing this fund, applies only to the families of those who enlisted prior to December 10th. If this is properly understood, it will save both the applicants and the committee a great amount of trouble.

Kane's Arctic Panorama.—This work of art, painted on Thirty thousand feet of canvass, and justly admired by all who have beheld it, has just arrived in the city, and will be exhibited at Metropolitan Hall this evening, and each evening during the week. The panorama has lately been shown to good houses in Albany and Milwaukee, the papers of which city speak highly in its praise.

War Claims.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that our friend S. M. Wilson, who has been upon the Governor's staff, at Springfield, has returned to Chicago and opened an office for the collection of claims arising out of the war. His experience for the past six months will undoubtedly enable him to act understandingly in the line of business proposed, and at no distant day find his services in constant requisition.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.—The unfortunate girl, Mildred Bowles, an account of whose ruin and desertion appeared in our issue of yesterday, attempted to commit suicide shortly after her return to the Matteson House from the Police Court by taking a dose of ether. The officer, in whose charge she was, sent for a physician who administered an antidote which saved her life. She protests strenuously, however, that she will not live.

McVicker's Theatre.—Mr. Collins was welcomed by a large audience last evening, and the drama of the "Colleen Bawn" gave general satisfaction. It is as well produced as when first presented to the Chicago public, and is really a most excellent play. The new national songs by Mr. Collins were well received. The scenery introducing them reflects great credit on Mr. Whytal, the artist of the theatre. The Colleen Bawn will be repeated this evening, with songs and dances.

Masonic Election.—At a regular annual communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209 of A. F. and A. M., held at Masonic Temple, on Saturday evening, Dec. 14, the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: Chas. Tunnicliff, W. M.; G. W. Pettie, S. W.; A. B. Keith, J. W.; Newell Snow, Treasurer; Frank Wentworth, Secretary; James H. T. De Luce, S. D; Ostis De Luce, J. D.; E. J. Higgins, Tyler; Wm. Fruax, Chaplain; Wm. Green and Sam'l Rowe, Stewarts.

Larceny of Furs.—On Sunday last, in the absence of the family, the house of officer Philips, No. 66 North LaSalle street, was entered by a woman giving her name as Mary Martin, and a fine set of furs carried off. The thief had the articles concealed under her shawl, when she was met by the policeman, and something suspicious in her previous character or general appearance caused him to search her. Mrs. Martin was yesterday held in default of $500 bail to await trial at the Recorder's Court.

Sickness of our Troops in Missouri.—A report having been received in the city that some three hundred Illinois troops, in General Pope's division, encamped at Syracuse, Missouri, were in the hospital, many of them without proper clothing, and some lying upon straw, the Sanitary Commission, within six hours from the the time of the arrival of the news, had three large boxes under way, directed to Col. White's regiment, filled with the needed supplies. The story about five hundred being in the hospital at Syracuse, is an error. Those who are sick have been supplied by the Commission with all they asked for, and it is presumed will henceforth be comparatively comfortable.

☞ The attention of those in want of Christmas goods, is directed to the sale of Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, 82 Lake street, this morning. It embraces the finest assortment of desirable goods, in the line of splendid French gold band china, elegant Bohemian glassware of the choicest patterns, and of great variety. Also, Parian goods, embracing many valuable statuettes, &c., &c. Also, silver plated ware of a quality and style unsurpassed in this city, and from one of the best manufacturers in the United States. The above goods have just arrived from the East, and are all in splendid order.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.—The reputation of this reliable machine is known throughout the world. About 200,000 owners and users of this machine, with many times more of its friends upon this continent, and in the old world are daily living witnesses of its superiority after the most scrutinising investigations and thorough tests.

We would simply suggest to those who do not possess it that Christmas and New Year are near at hand, when a valuable acquisition to the household and agreeable surprise to the ladies may be accomplished at one time.

Dance at the Cavalry Camp.—Colonel Brackett, of the cavalry regiment of the same name, gave a hop last night at Camp Douglas, which was attended by a few invited ladies and gentlemen from this city. The members of Col. Brackett's command, learning half an hour before the ball opened, that such an entertainment was to take place, proceeded voluntarily to perform their part. They procured candles, and every pane of glass in the barracks was soon brilliantly illuminated. Paper lanterns were prepared, and other preparations made to show the interest they took in the visitors and the ensuing festivities. The festival was an interesting one, and participated in with a zest until a late hour, when it broke up, each one well satisfied that the evening had been well spent.

The Trouble in Col. Wilson's Mechanic Fusileer Regiment.

A report reached the city last evening, that a serious disturbance had occurred in the ranks of Col. Wilson's Regiment of Mechanic Fusileers, resulting in a general stampede from their quarters, with the intention of never returning. From a careful examination into the affair, we are enabled to state that the story was greatly exaggerated. The facts, as far as learned from a visit to Camp Douglas, are as follows:

It seems that the Regiment of Mechanic Fusileers was recruited from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Illinois, under the supposition that its members would serve as mechanics, and serve in a regiment, receiving the usual thirteen dollars per month, and that those who enlisted as mechanics would also be entitled to fifty cents per day, extra pay. Under this impression—which now turns out to have been entirely without foundation in fact—superior men were induced to leave their families and occupations and join the ranks. The authority under which the command was raised emanated originally from the War Department at Washington; but, as filed with Col. Tucker at Camp Douglas, does not specify that it shall be a regiment of any particular character—but simply a regiment of infantry. The men, having learned this fact, were indignant, and, in a card which appeared in the Tribune yesterday morning, asked to have their grievances remedied. These are the facts as they stood on Monday night.

Yesterday afternoon, some of the more turbulent in the regiment, after the matter had been canvassed in quarters, became greatly excited and finally a few of them made a demonstration, and breaking down one corner of the enclosure, made their escape from camp. The affair threatened to become serious. The regimental officers of the command were unable to quell the disturbance, and Col. Tucker immediately and promply took charge of it, had the ringleaders arrested and order recovered. Armed pickets were sent out, and the city was last night scoured thoroughly for the deserters. The most of them will undoubtedly be restored. It is, however, almost impossible that the regiment can effect a reorganization under its present staff. The commissioned officers were in the city last evening consulting with Adjutant General Fuller as to the best meas of redress for their alleged wrongs. It is thought that the matter rests almost entirely with the Governors of the States from whence the various foreign companies were raised, and Gov. Yates of this State. The company officers will undoubtedly petition their respective Governors, setting forth the facts under which they enlisted, and praying that they respectfully request Gov. Yates to remond them home for service in native volunteer or regular forces. It is merely a question of time. Col. Tucker is determined to have order and discipline in Camp Douglas. Yet the men there may rest assured that he will see that all have full and impartial justice.

The Second Philharmonic Concert.

The Second Philharmonic Concert, to be given on Tuesday evening next, judging from the private rehearsals, promises to be one of the most brilliant of the season. The programme embraces the splendid overture from Mendelssohn's Midsummer Night's Dream; the light overture, *Die Felsenmuller*, by Reissger; the Bridal Chorus, from Lohengrin, arranged for the orchestra by Balatka; an andante, by Onslow, usually performed as a stringed quatuor, arranged for orchestra; the grand quatuor in E b., by Beethoven, for piano, violoncello, violin and alto, Becker taking the piano. Mrs. Bostwick will sing an aria from *Il Puritani*. De Passio and Ledogard, a new French tenor, will sing a duo from the Queen of Cyprus. The new tenor has a very high voice, of unusually pure tone. Barring the inevitable defects of a private rehearsal, we think Ledogard is bound to achieve a most gratifying success on Tuesday evening.

The public rehearsal will occur to-morrow afternoon, at Bryan Hall, to which the season tickets secure admission. Tickets for the course may still be obtained at the usual price.

The Weather.—Weather more beautiful, balmy and mild, days more sunny, nights more delicious or skies more blue have not visited us since spring. The lilacs, snowballs and seringas are bursting their buds. Day after day, not a cloud floats in the heavens; and spread over all, one of those blue Italian skies you see in the landscapes of the ultramarine Roman artists. The nights are flooded with moonlight and as serene and balmy as an evening in June. The Lake usually in this month of December, tempestuous and stormtossed, is placid as a mirror and bridged to the horizon with the convergent, undulating track of moonlight. That veracious personage, the oldest inhabitant, is puzzled to remember the time when summer has thus overflowed into winter before. The result is an increased vitality. Business flows on undisturbed. Flocks of ladies promenade the streets yet in bright summer colors, and the milliners are unhappy. The skating parks are forgotten. Balls, parties, routs, hops, concerts, panoramas, Tom Thumb, Winchell, Rarey, Shakspearean readings, lectures and festivals are the order of the day. Everybody is happy, and everybody ought to be.

Farnsworth's Men—Medill's Company.—The citizens of Chicago have now an opportunity of contributing 100 blankets or their equivalent in comforts, quilts, shawls—and any socks, mittens and gloves, which they may desire to forward to Washington by Chaplain Matlock of the 8th Illinois cavalry. Send to this office any day this week—or up to the 24th—packages marked for the company or for any soldier in it. Other localities are busy providing for the "boys" they have sent to the war under Col. Farnsworth. Do not neglect to provide for a New Year's gift. The regiment will winter beyond Alexandria in their tents. Skirmishing duty by day will make warm beds at night, specially agreeable. We trust that this appeal from the excellent chaplain of this regiment will not pass unheeded. The majority of Capt. Medill's company, officers included, are from this city. While we would not in the least discourage those who are engaged in the noble work of relieving the soldiers from other localities at the same time, *our own boys* should be the last to be forgotten.

A Burglar Caught.—On Monday morning last, just before day break, the residents at No. 233 South Clark street, were awakened by a strange man walking about the place in his stockings, who had obtained entrance through a rear window. An outcry was raised and the burglar decamped with a valuable overcoat as his booty. Between the hours of three and four of the same morning, he again tried his hand on the adjoining building, No. 235. Here he was less successful. Officer Adolph Miller was upon his track, and caught him ere he had effected an entrance. The rogue threw away a bottle with which he was provided, filled with chloroform, and attemped to escape, but the policeman, by a vigorous use of his locust rendered that impossible. When arraigned at the Police Court, yesterday, the prisoner gave his name as Michael Connelly. He has the *alias* of Smith. The Justice held him in default of $800 bail for trial at the Recorder's Court.

A Soldier's Funeral.—A lieutenant in the Hoffman Dragoons, named Louis Englebach, died in this city a day or two since of typhoid fever. The deceased was taken sick in Western Virginia, and returned to his home only to die. The remains of the deceased passed through the city yesterday, on their way to the Cemetery. The scene presented was a very impressive one. The fourth squadron of Brackett's Cavalry, Companies I and D, formed the escort. The hearse immediately followed, draped with the American flag in mourning, behind which was led the horse of the deceased; with vacant saddle, carbine slung in its place, and trappings complete. All there but the rider. The band playing dirges and a long line of carriages carrying the family of the deceased, brought up the rear of the sad cortege.

Dry Goods Stampede.—Cooley, Farwell & Co. had dispatches from New York yesterday, showing the greatest excitement in the Dry Goods market. Heavy sheetings are sixteen cents, and Allen's prints 12½ cents and command cash at those figures from first hands. Our country friends will be glad to be posted in the market, no doubt, but many wry faces will be made in taking this dose, practically. Our largest dealers here have very heavy stocks in store, and from the liberal manner in which they have conducted the fall trade, we presume they will sell them as heretofore, at less than New York prices, and then make a good margin of profits, having bought all the time on a rising market.

Personal.—Capt. Green, Lieut. J. K. Misner, Maj. Sidney Coolidge, U. S. A.; M. J. Whaling, Milwaukee; Judge S. Hanna, Willard Johnson, Oswego; A. S. Ree and lady, New York; D. H. Cowan, Louisville, Ky.; C. Atwater, Cleveland, Ohio; Maj. R. B. Hatch, Capt. W. S. Hilliard, Cairo; C. Bogardus, New York; Thos. D. Emery, J. J. Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. Barrows, Davenport; Capt. B. Blakely, Galena; Wm. Jervis, Milwaukee; J. M. Whitney, Rochester, N. Y.; B. C. Cook, Ottawa, are stopping at the Tremont House.

The Horse Contract of the 52d Illinois Regiment.

Since the examination of the Sutler and Quartermaster of the 52d Regiment, which is fresh in the minds of our readers, another phase of the contract system has been presented, as exhibited in the case of the same regiment. It seems that Col. Wilson, under an arrangement with Col. Webb, late Assistant Quartermaster, was deputized to purchase for the detachment of cavalry attached to the regiment, such horses as were needed, at $110 per head. In furtherance of this arrangement, the sum of $11,000 was placed in the hands of the Colonel for disbursement. It has since appeared that no written stipulation or voucher for the money, was drawn between the parties.

The Colonel proceeded to purchase a hundred horses, for which it is said he paid the sum of $82.50 each—the difference of which between the authorized $110, left the purchaser a net profit of $2,750 on the aggregate number. The matter was brought to light by Lieut. Christopher, the Government accounting and mustering officer at this point, who discovered the discrepancy, and at once wrote to Col. Wilson, asking him to account for the $11,000 placed in his hands, and to pay over the balance, if any, remaining; reminding him that he was only a disbursing officer, and, therefore, as a matter of duty, he should make a settlement.

The reply of Col. Wilson was, that he had furnished the horses under contract with Capt. Webb, and, while he had paid less for the horses than at first intended, still he was not legally bound to pay the balance over, though he would do so voluntarily. In answer to this, Lieut. Christopher stated no such contract as the one alluded to was on file, either in Capt. Webb's office or in the Quartermaster General's office.

Monday, Col. Wilson returned from Missouri, and exhibited to Lieut. Christopher the following document from Capt. Webb, which shows that the Colonel was not a disbursing agent, but an actual contractor:

Otterville, Mo., Dec. 12, 1861.

I hereby certify that I made a contract, on behalf of the United States, with Col. J. G. Wilson of the Fifty-second regiment Illinois Volunteers, for the purchase of one hundred cavalry horses, for the cavalry company attached to this regiment, at $110 per head, and paid him $11,000 on said contract; and said Wilson requested me to have the contract reduced to writing; but being very much engrossed with the necessary and pressing business of my office, I told him that my clerk would draw up the contract at any time. Not seeing Colonel Wilson afterwards, before I left Chicago, the contract was never reduced to writing, but my clerk transmitted the necessary vouchers for the money, which were subsequently returned executed by Col. Wilson.

(Signed.) Wm. A. Webb,
Capt. 16th Infantry, A. Q. M.

On receiving this paper, Lieut. Christopher proceeded to refer the facts and papers to the Quartermaster General for adjustment. Here the affair rests at present.

The letter of Col. David Stuart which appeared a short time since, defending Col. Webb from the aspersions cast upon him at the date of the examination of the Sutler and Quartermaster of this regiment, will be remembered. Upon the same day Col. Stuart stated to us that he himself induced Col. Webb to make the horse contract with Col. Wilson, and depart from the customary practice, by allowing the Colonel of a regiment to purchase his own horses. The contract was made with the express stipulation that $110 per head should be paid to the cavalry corps that the men might provide their own horses, to which they were accustomed and thus supply the corps with first class animals. Instead of this, as now appears, only $82.50 per head was paid, leaving a clean and nice little profit of $27.50 per head, going into somebody's pocket. The whole affair calls for an investigation. It can certainly do no harm.

The Festival.—The Soldiers' Aid Festival is meeting with a most gratifying success. Dinner will be served to-day from twelve until four, as usual. This evening Mad. Crevelli and troupe sing at Bryan Hall in aid of the Festival. A few articles are yet wanted for the fancy table, and those who are so disposed are solicited to send them in.

Bishop Simpson.—The numerous friends and admirers of this eloquent divine will be gratified to learn that he is to occupy one of the pulpits in this city, next Sabbath morning. We shall direct attention to the service more particularly hereafter.

Bridgeport Temperance Society.—This organization will be addressed this evening by Robert Barry, Esq., ex-President of the Chicago Temperance Society. A full attendance is desired.

Acknowledgment.—For soldier's families, 198 loaves of bread, from Messrs. Kendall & Co.; Hayden, Kay & Co., $10; R. Prindiville, 1 ton coal.

E. B. Tuttle, City Missionary.

Recruits for Farnsworth's Regiment.

There are a few saddles vacant yet in the 8th regiment of Illinois cavalry. The Colonel authorizes me to to say that from 25 to 30 men can be admitted now. They will report to me at Chicago, in person, Dec. 20th, at Quartermaster Potter's, on Washington street between Dearborn and State streets. After being sworn in, they will proceed with me the same day to Washington, on the six o'clock train—Fort Wayne route. Fare from Chicago to Washington, free. Rations not provided on the road. Inform me by letter to the Chicago Tribune office, whom I may expect to meet in Chicago.

Lucius C. Matlock, Chaplain.
December 18, 1861.-4t.

To the Ladies.—Ladies, if you only knew how much difference between a good and a poor article of Saleratus, you would never use any but D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. It is truly what it claims to be, the "house-wife's favorite," and we are happy to see that our Lady friends are finding it out and using nothing else.

A Handsome Present.—One of the Yankee Card Writer's Monograms and packages of note paper. New Year Call Cards $1 less till Dec. 25th. Send 4 stamps for samples to Tremont House.

Ministry at Large.

I want a place for a young woman where she can go to a good school and work for her board. She can do housework, and sewing, and wants to work the whole winter. Also a place in a store for a very bright, good, American boy, a good scholar, 13 years of age, the son of a widow. Apply to Robert Collyer, 177 Randolph street, 2d floor, from 1 to 4.

☞ Being anxious to form a library of Religious and Miscellaneous books, for the use of the First Regiment Mechanic's Fusileers, any persons desirous of contributing books to this object, may leave them at the Tribune office.

James Bassett,
Chaplain 1st Regiment Ill. Mechanic's Fusileers.

Artillery.

Twenty more good men wanted for Bouton's Artillery Company. This company is rapidly filling up and we would advise all persons wishing to join this favorite arm of the service to apply at once to recruiting office in W. T. Daniels's cigar store under Matteson House. dc17-1w

☞ The new Oscillating Hook Sewing Machine makes a *stitch alike on both sides*. On exhibition and sale at the Grover & Baker salesroom 115 Lake street.

"The latest and most perfect invention."—*Scientific American.*

"Nothing in its management that the simplest mind may not grasp."—*Art Journal.*

"Infinitely superior to any machine in the market."—*N. Y. Sunday Atlas.* dc17-10t

Jemima:—Your favor received: Our advice is to purchase him a nice Kerosene Lamp for Christmas. It is a memento constantly before one. You will find an endless variety at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 175 Lake street. dc17-8t

Christmas or New Year's Present.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, a valuable and appropriate testimonial of

A Father to his Daughter;
A Son to his Mother;
A Husband to his Wife; or
A Brother to his Sister.

This Gift is profitable and available a life-time. It is equal to ten Seamstresses. An Annual Dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

Geo. R. Chittenden,
163 and 165 Lake-street, Gen'l Agent for Ill., Wis., Iowa and Northern Indiana. [dec15-10t]

☞ Go to James Boyd's Exchange Office, 38 South Clark-street, to sell your uncurrent Money. He pays the best rates. [dec16-14t]

☞ 5,000 Drums, all sizes, with calf skin heads; also, a general assortment of improved Accordeons, Brass and String Instruments, etc., for sale at cost by J. Bauer, 99 South Clark street. [dc14-13t

Hyatt Brothers & Co.'s Knife and Scissors Sharpener.—Having perfected arrangements for the extensive manufacture of this *cheap and valuable patented machine*, we have now opened an office for *the sale of County Rights* in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. For information call at our office or address us by letter.

Hyatt Bros. & Co.
dec12-3d-1w 15 Custom House Place, Chicago.

☞ For Holiday Presents go to J. A. Colby, Agent, 118 Randolph st. He is selling off the entire stock of books and jewelry, at war prices. What the book stores sell for $1.00, I sell for 50c, $1.25 and $1.50 books for 62½ and 75 cents, and all other books at great reduction. Now is your time to buy your Holiday presents at half price. Such an opportunity as the unfortunate circumstances which render this sale necessary can never be expected to occur again. dec 11-3w

☞ Exchange on New York, Philadelphia and Europe. Gold for sale.

Deposits received and money remitted as desired.

Kendig, Alexander & Co.,
dc7-12t 52 Clark street, Sherman House block.

☞ Cook & McLean, 90 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25-ly

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-[illegible]

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov19

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 17, 1861.

The money market is still quite unsettled. Some of the bankers continue to accommodate their customers with what money they require, while others are narrowing down their discounts to the lowest possible limits. We heard that a few had refused to carry paper on ware-house receipts, but so far as we could learn, this course was confined to only a few of the more timid. Generally the market was more quiet than yesterday; but the anxiety will not cease till after the arrival of the next steamer. There is plainly just as much money as there has been for months past; but some holders are much more cautious as to the use they choose to make of it.

Most of the leading banks supplied customers with N. Y. exchange at ¼ of one per cent. premium; while others, with most of the brokers, charged ⅜. Sales were not freely made to outsiders on any terms. The buying price was par @⅛, though we presume some of the smaller houses paid as high as ¼.

Foreign Exchange.—The remark in our dispatches this morning, that sterling exchange had gone up in New York to 110, excited much discussion. As the balance of trade is believed to be in our favor, the fact indicates that foreign capitalists under the influence of the exciting European news are making a rush to place their means on the other side of the Atlantic. Americans in Europe will doubtless hasten to place their funds in New York, and how the matter will adjust itself, no one can at present foresee. As foreign houses doubtless have an immensely larger amount of money in New York than American houses have in Europe, should the alarm continue, it is to be feared that foreign exchange will rule above the point where it pays to ship specie, and a serious drain upon our banks would be the result. In ordinary times they could stand a large drain without any danger whatever, as their reserve is large; but in the present condition of the country, any considerable shipments of coin would at once excite alarm. On this subject the following is timely:

Our "Specie Strength."—The N. Y. *Times* of the 16th, says:

The specie strength of the Associated Banks of the great Atlantic cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and of the Depositories of the Government at the same points, is such as to create no undue uneasiness as to the ability of the country to maintain the war without producing financial revolution, or, in any event, in the present balance of trade with Europe, any large difference between Banks and Government credits, circulating among our own people, and gold itself. The following figures show that $58,600,000 in bullion is held in bank in the three cities named, to which $13,000,000, held in the Government offices in the same cities, may be added, making *seventy millions* at immediate command on the Atlantic seaboard, to which over *two hundred millions*, held or circulating through the interior of the loyal States, may also be added.

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.
New York, Dec. 7	$159,793,956	$43,318,610	$8,626,730
Boston, Dec. 9	65,169,158	8,457,228	6,394,616
Phila., Dec. 9	31,160,502	7,266,910	2,267,499
Total	$257,123,608	$58,042,750	$17,288,845
Last week	259,787,858	56,653,147	16,863,387
Last year	217,172,665	25,552,436	18,863,096

Under such a showing we find it difficult to appreciate the immediate necessity for a change in our basis of business, while great credit would result to the Government and the Banks from the maintenance of the present sound basis through the war; but however this may prove to be in the estimation of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Associated Banks, we believe it much more difficult to imagine any probable state of things that would produce an important, much less a ruinous, difference between the value of Government paper and Specie itself.

Gold.—The demand for gold was active, and rates are firmer, the range being ⅛@1 per cent. The tendency was decidedly to the upper figure, and few were willing to sell below ¾. The supply however is still abundant. The buying price was ¼@⅜.

Canada.—Miscellaneous Canada currency found little favor. Most dealers refused it entirely, and the general drift of the "stuff" was to the brokers, most of whom bought it at 1 per cent. discount for currency, though 1½@2 per cent. was the price at some of the houses. Let our people get rid of it while they can do so at no worse rates. The issues of the Bank of Montreal, so far as observed, circulated freely as usual, though it is palpable to all men that if we are really to have war with England, it must share the fate of other Canada money. The confidence felt in the Agency here, and the certainty that ample time will elapse before war can begin—if such a calamity must befal us—to send it home, has prevented any undue uneasiness upon this subject.

Altered Bills.—The public should be constantly on the watch to prevent imposition from altered bills—generally ones to fives. We saw several such to-day, on the Mechanics' Bank at Hardin, Illinois. The ones have a single female figure as a vignette in the centre, while the fives are totally different. A moment's examination will detect the imposition.

Milwaukee.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Money matters appear to be working as smoothly as could be desired. As was generally expected, the expiration of the period during which the banks agreed not to assert on each other after the adoption of the new banking law, has made exchange much easier. Yesterday the banks supplied the demand freely and fully at 1 per cent. premium, and except for small sums, the brokers sold at the same figure. The highest rate asked outside the regular banks was 1¼, but as several of the latter sold to all applicants at the current rate, but little changed hands at the outside figure. Gold is plenty and in very moderate demand. In round sums the banks sell at 1⅛, the brokers asking 1⅛@2 per cent.

The current of specie has at length turned, and it is now flowing into the bank vaults as fast as it moved in the other direction a few weeks ago. We should not be surprised to see it down to ⅜ premium within a few days; at most, it cannot long remain higher than 1 per cent., because the rule the banks have adopted, of redeeming at 1 per cent. in exchange, virtually makes the latter worth ⅜ premium for specie.

Dry Goods.—We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending December 13 and since January 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.			
Entered at port.	$467,045	$969,917	$704,158
Thrown on mkt.	583,134	529,770	845,043
Since Jan. 1st.			
Entered at port.	$104,882,763	$97,187,298	$42,836,698
Thrown on mkt.	104,112,875	95,530,569	43,337,015

St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.—Weekly statement of earnings, Dec. 8th to 15th, 1861:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$4,946 10	$6,355 75
Freight	11,498 36	6,746 40
Sundries	815 33	815 33
Total	$17,258 79	$13,927 48
Increase in 1861	3,331 31	
Total this month to date	35,241 67	33,963 55
Total since 1st January	958,367 86	908,061 80

New York Stock Market.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	77	76½
Galena	70	70
Rock Island	48½	48½
Michigan Southern (preferred)	37½	37½
Michigan Southern (common)	17½	17½
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	40½	
Missouri 6s	38½	38
Virginia 6s	47	47

Market—First board firm; second board steady.

Foreign Exchange.—The N. Y. *World* of the 16th, says:

The banking firms quote for sterling sixty day bills 109¼@109½, and are firm at these prices; prime commercial are offered and sell freely at 108½@109, and some ask 109½. Some of the banking firms who were short of exchange or from other causes could not sell bills, quoted 110, which was used by some of the speculators to the supposed advantage of foreigners and the South, and the consequent imaginary detriment of the Federal Government and banks' finances. The foreign firms connected with Liverpool all sympathize with the Southern rebels, and not only originated but indefatigably foment the rumors of bank suspensions which are so general at present. Their idea is to stop specie exports from Great Britain, and then to embarass, if possible, the Federal Government. The New York banks, however, are too strong for them.

The rates on Paris range from 5.20@5.17½; on Bremen, 78¾ to 79¼; on Hamburg, 36½ to 36¾; and on Amsterdam, 41 to 41¼.

In connection with the subject of exchange we may state that there are in store in the city about seven millions of bushels of corn, three millions bushels of wheat, and seven hundred and fifty thousand barrels of flour. The railroads have made arrangements for the winter months to bring down more freight than usual to the city.

National Loan and New York Banks.—The New York *World* of the 16th says: The people have taken all of the first loan of $50,000,000 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. The position of the national loan with the associate banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, is as follows: The banks have agreed to take three loans, amounting to $145,795,478, on which they have paid $100,795,478, leaving a balance of $45,000,000 due to Government. They have been reimbursed by Government $37,700,000 on account of the $50,000,000.

Cincinnati.—The *Gazette* of the 17th says that owing to English news there was a feeling of nervousness in the money market, but nothing more. The demand for loans was quite moderate—more so than on Saturday, and good paper was freely taken at 10 per cent. Sellers of exchange were somewhat more conservative than last week, and there were fewer transactions below ⅛ premium than on Saturday; but some parties were still found willing to draw at ½, and we continue to quote 15@25 prem. as the range. There was a falling off in the receipts, and the offerings were freely taken at par. There was an increased retail demand for gold.

Owing to the difficulties with reference to the Southern Bank of Kentucky, the notes of that bank were thrown out by some of the bankers today, others took them at 20 dis., and by a few they were received at par. The parent bank at Russellville, being under the control of Secessionists, and having ordered the branch at Louisville, the Kentucky Legislature, on Saturday, released the latter from all responsibility to the former. Under this state of things the notes of the parent bank are at least of doubtful value.

St. Louis.—The *Democrat* of the 17th says:

The money market opened to-day dull, as it closed on Saturday. There was very little doing, and rates remained unchanged—exchange at 5 per cent. premium and gold 5½@6, for Missouri current money. But there is a large amount of gold on the market by the late disbursements of the Quartermaster's department. The demand for gold is not large, because the amount of current Missouri paper in circulation is no more than is required for trade.

Cotton and Cotton Fabrics.

[From the New York World, 16th.]

The extraordinary price to which cotton has advanced here is bringing it from Liverpool. There are shipped and on the way 12,000 bales of cotton for account of Liverpool firms, and 4,000 bales for American spinners. It is difficult to realize the enormous increase in the price of cotton fabrics without the comparisons placed before us. In order to furnish our readers with a definite idea on the increased cost of domestic cotton goods, we place before them the following list of prices on August 1, and the lowest prices at which the same goods can be bought now from manufacturers' agents, premising that some of them ask about half a cent more than those we quote. Our quotations are the lowest for cash orders and to close buyers:

	Present prices. Per yard.	Prices Aug. 1. Per yard.
Printing cloths	8¼c.	5½c.
Sprague's prints	12c.	8c.
Phillip Allen's prints	11c.	8c.
Dunnell's prints	12c.	8c.
American prints	12c.	8c.
Merrimack prints	12c.	8c.
Cocheco prints	12c.	8c.
Oxford denims	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Ken'y jeans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark sheeting	16c.	8c.
Appleton sheeting	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence sheeting	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton Canton flannel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suffolk Canton flannel	15c.	[illegible]
Hamilton ticks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suffolk blue drills	16c.	11c.
Stark brown drills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark two bushel bags	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The leading markets continue unsettled and irregular. Mess Pork was dull and lower, with sales of city packed at $9.25. Lard was inactive at 6½@7c, for common to prime leaf. Live Hogs were dull and lower. Beef cattle in fair demand. Wheat opened dull at a decline of 1c on the quotations of yesterday, but closed firm at 69@70c for No. 1, and 64@64½c for No. 2 spring. Winter Wheat was quiet, with sales of No. 1 Red at 76c and No. 2 do at 70c. Flour was firm, and a fair business was done at 3.60@3.90 for common to choice spring extras.

The demand for Corn was light, and the market declined ½@1c, with sales of mixed at 23@23½c. Oats were in a good demand by speculators and prices advanced ½c, sales being made at 18@18½c in store. Rye dull and nominally lower—buyers offer 38c for No. 1. Barley quiet and unchanged. Highwines steady at 13½@13¾c. Timothy seed quiet. Clover seed steady. Hides dull.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of trade and commerce during the week and since Jan. 1, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Dec. 14.	Since Jan. 1, 1861.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickets, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood, cds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Staves, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fish, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried Fruits, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Millstuffs, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Dec. 14.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickets, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood, cds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Staves, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fish, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mill Stuffs, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 17, 1861.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1137	21376	408	163		
R I R R	1109	4060	1400		1050	400
I C R R	1094	3860	4520	550		
C B & Q R R	300	1750	4277		362	417
N W R R	1791	450		24	337	190
A & St L R R	1008	2970	4299			
Total	6939	33296	14863	537	1749	1107

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	G S lbs.	Hwn brls.
G & C U R R	420	73	56	3890	1700	
R I R R	339			6290		150
I C R R	950	95	202	24923		
C B & Q R R	5610	1	160	126	4750	
N W R R	1150		63	940	3810	29
A & St L R R	1260	12	51	31053		
Total	9769	180	541	67462	10260	179

The following is a correct statement of the amount of grain in store, furnished the Board of Trade by the different Elevators:

Wheat, bushels	1,564,433
Corn, "	1,384,692
Oats, "	227,057
Rye, "	75,899
Barley, "	45,556
	3,297,637
Flour barrels	31,185

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 17.

FLOUR—Receipts, 6939 brls. Market firm. Sales were: 500 brls "Chicago Mills," 1000 brls "Imperial," 700 brls "Batavia," and 100 brls "Crowell's Favorite," at $3.90; 192 brls "St. Louis," 101 brls "Capoli," 60 brls "Stone," 60 brls "Sandwich," and 54 brls "Glen Mills," at $3.85; 78 brls "Neosha," at $3.80; 40 brls "Central Ohio," at $3.75; 250 brls "Marshall," at $3.60—all delivered.

WHEAT—Receipts, 33,296 bu. Market declined 1@1½c. Sales were:—1,500 bu No 1 Red Winter at 76c; 1,000 bu No 2 do at 70c; 1,800 bu No 1 Spring at 69c; 1,300 bu at 69½c; 8,000 bu do at 69c; 7,500 bu do at 69½c; 10,000 bu do at 70c; 800 bu No 2 Spring at 62½c; 14,000 bu do at 63c; 6,000 bu do at 65½c; 4,000 bu do at 64c; 1,700 bu do at 64½c; 5,000 bu Rejected at 50c; 1,500 bu do at 51c; 7,000 bu do (in particular warehouses) at 52c—all in store. Sales by sample, on track, were:—700 bags at 67c; 288 bags at 70c; 300 bags at 69c.

CORN—Receipts 14,863 bu. Market declined ½@1c. Sales, 400 bu Mixed at 23c in store; 1,700 bu do at 23½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 23½c in store; 300 bu Rejected at 18½ on track.

OATS—Receipts 537 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales were, 10,000 bu No. 1 delivered at 20½c; 10,010 bu do at 18½c in store; 1,500 bu do at 18c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts, 1007 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 1,050 bu No. 2 at 18c in store; 150 bags at 30c on track.

SEEDS—Receipts, 10,260 lbs. Timothy Seed steady. Sales, 75 bush dirty at $1.30; 18 bags at $1.45. Clover Seed quiet. Sales, 15 bags at $3.75.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 179 brls. Market steady. Sales 200 brls at 13½c.

COOPERAGE—Sales 800 Pork barrels at $1.25.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork is dull and 25c ₱ brl lower. Sales 200 brls City packed at $9.25. Lard is dull at 6½@7c for common to prime. Nothing doing in Cut Meats.

The following is from the weekly circular of Henry Milward, Provision Broker, of this city:

During the early part of the week the weather was so warm that none of the packers were willing to assume the responsibility of purchasing hogs, and the market remained languid at the closing prices of last week, viz: $2.25@2.90 gross for live, and $2.50@2.75 nett for dressed. Towards the middle of the week a favorable change of weather occurred, and packers having large orders for both mess pork and English middles, the market advanced and closes firm at $2.45@2.80 gross for light to heavy, the chief demand being for weight suitable for Mess Pork. The principal receipts of Dressed Hogs were in the early part of the week, from lots that had been slaughtered prior to the unseasonable weather—the receipts for the last week have been very trifling, but doubtless now that seasonable weather has set in, we shall have largely increased receipts. The market closes firm at $2.80@3.00 nett for light to heavy. The receipts for the week and for the corresponding period the past three years sum up as follows, viz: in 1858, Live 11,466, Dressed 9,154; in 1859, Live 18,769, Dressed 14,113; in 1860, Live 11,526, Dressed 1,437, and in 1861, Live 24,734, Dressed 762. The only demand for products has been for Mess Pork and English Middles. The demand for the former has been excessive, but confined exclusively to the Canadian operators. Several large sales have been made at $9.25@9.50, closing firm at the latter figure. It is a noticeable fact that we have scarcely any demand for barrel Pork from any other point than Canada. Our sales to our usual outlets would not have absorbed one tenth of the manufacture. So large, however, has been the demand from our neighbors, that our packers have still sold far ahead of their deliveries. Though many of the purchases were made free of storage till the spring, the agents have received orders lately to make shipments as quickly as possible. This would seem to indicate that our neighbors entertain some apprehensions of trouble between England and the United States. Were it not for this demand from Canada, the price of Hogs could not fail to decline, as we have no enquiry from any other quarter, and English Middles are much less sought after. They have, however, sold to some extent, at former prices, though yesterday a sale was made at 4½, 4¾ and 5c for Cumberland cut, long and long boneless respectively. Short middles are held at 5¼@5½c, and short boneless at 5¾c. There has been a very active demand for lard from all quarters—Eastern, English and Canadian, and all offering has been disposed of at 7½@7¾c for prime steam and kettle rendered, and in some instances a shade higher has been paid. No 1 (head and gut) has sold at 6½@6¾c. Grease has been in demand at 4¾@5c for yellow and 5½c for white. In gut meats there has been nothing doing. Green meats are offered at 2c for shoulders; 3½c for sides, and 3@3¼c for hams, but there are few purchasers. The packing of hogs to the present time, reaches about 120,000 head.

For beef cattle there has been a brisk demand, and the supply having been limited, the market advanced, closing firm at $2.50@3.00 gross for fair to choice packing qualities. Most of the packing now is confined to tierce and navy mess beef. Prime tallow is held at 7¾@8c, but buyers are timid. The packing for the season sums up about 34,000 head. Extra mess beef is nominal at $9.50 and mess at $8.50 per brl.

BUTTER—Good firkin is in demand for shipment at 7@9c per lb. Common qualities are quiet at 6@7c. Dairy is in moderate request at 10@11c.

GAME—Dull. Prairie Chickens, $2.00 per doz. Quail, 50@65c per doz.

HIDES—The market is dull at the following quotations: Green Country, 4@4½c; Green Salted, 5@5½c; Green Calf, 6c; Dry Salted, 8½@9c; Dry Flint, 10@11c.

POULTRY—Fresh Poultry is in fair demand at $1.25@1.50 for Chickens, and 6¼@7c per lb for Turkeys.

EGGS—Limed Eggs are dull at 8@10c per doz. Fresh are in fair demand at 14@15c.

POTATOES—Prime qualities are in good demand at 45@50c per bushel.

LIVE STOCK—Live Hogs are dull and 5@10c per cwt lower. Beef Cattle quiet. Sales were:

137 Hogs, averaging	219 lbs. at		$2.55
[illegible]			[illegible]
18 Beeves	1300		2.40
[illegible]			[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Market quiet. Sales:

22 Hogs, averaging	208 lbs. at	$3.00
11 " "	275 " "	3.00
66 " " at $2.75@3.00, dividing on 200 lbs.		

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs.—On account of the unfavorably warm weather during the week prices have declined to a figure the lowest of the season, some lots of light weight selling as low as $2.50. At the close, however, prices were better, butchers paying $2.75@2.80, and packers $3.12½@3.37½. We heard of sales Saturday of very heavy lots at as high as $4.00.—*Detroit Advertiser, Monday Evening.*

[From the Missouri Democrat, 17th.]

The receipts of hogs in this market since Saturday noon has been light. There are now unsold not less than 7,000 head, and the packers have sufficient to keep full hands at work for two or three days. This fact, together with the news from Europe, which seems to portend war, had a depressing [illegible]

[illegible] Barbara, Bark Superior; schrs. Jason Parker, A. Frederick, Ariel, Eureka, Watts Sherman, M. S. Steele, Plover, Convoy, Margaret and E. Masters.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. H. Cox, Mr. CHARLES L. RANNEY, of the 19th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and Miss MARGARET GLEN of this city.

DIED.

On Wednesday, 17th inst., JOHN SALMONS, aged 68 years, a native of Old England, and only eight weeks in this country.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 165 Fulton street, West Division, on Thursday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—162 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help, of any Nationality, can be suited by applying at 162 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3348. Remember that at THIS Office every effort is made to supply patrons with superior and reliable help. de[illegible]

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3908. jell'61-ly

General Notices.

COLLEGE BUILDING AT HENRY FOR SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, December 25th, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the premises, I will sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, the splendid brick

North Illinois University Edifice,

And the ten acre lot on which it stands. Title perfect, and will be sold for less than one-third of the cost of the building, to pay its debts.

For information, address P. S. PERLEY, Henry, Illinois, or me at Canton, Illinois.
de17-h896-8t JAMES TURNER.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Lansing, Iowa, 9th November, 1861.—Messrs. R. B. & H. M. MAGILL, General Agents Phoenix Insurance Co., Hartford, Cincinnati:—Gentlemen: Your favor of the 28th October, was received in due course, and contents noticed.

We have this day received from your resident agent, R. H. Hemenway, Esq., the amount of our claim against the Phoenix, as adjusted by your Mr. Dale, AND WE HEREBY TENDER TO YOU OUR THANKS FOR THE PROMPT MANNER IN WHICH YOU HAVE PAID THIS LOSS.

Were it not for the aid received from the PHOENIX, (by payment of this insurance,) we would not have been able to continue our business as usual, although the insurance did not cover more than two-thirds the actual loss.

We expect to persevere in our business, and when an opportunity presents itself, we will be glad to reciprocate and remember THE PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn.

Your obedient servants,
HUNTER & SCOTT,
Lansing and Decorah, Iowa.

☞ INSURANCES may be effected, with this able and eminent corporation, at FAIR RATES, by application to any of its authorized Agents, in all principal cities and towns. de16-h875-8tcod

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED MUSIC ROOMS

No. 142 LAKE STREET, (Up-Stairs,)

For the purpose of giving

Private Lessons on the Organ, Piano Forte, Violin and Guitar.

ALSO, CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE.

The Rooms are furnished with first-class instruments, a choice

LIBRARY OF MUSIC,

And everything requisite for pupils in either of the above branches. F. A. PAYNE, de17-h886-1w E. R. PROBOCK.

$500 WILL BUY A GOOD substantial Building, situated on a prominent business corner, including store room and five dwelling rooms, conveniently arranged for a small family. GROUND RENT FREE. $250 will buy the stock, furniture and fixtures of a Retail Drug Store. $200 will buy the entire Furniture of a party declining housekeeping. The above will be sold separately or together. Address "A. B." Box 1064, Chicago. de17-[illegible]

SORGHUM SYRUP.—Parties having Sorghum for sale—in quantities of five barrels or over—can find a market for it by sending sample by express, (charges paid,) and stating quantity and price. WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, de16-h861-1m No. 9½ Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures, including rectifiers and mixing tubs, of the largest and best established LIQUOR HOUSE in this city. Stock good and well assorted, and rent of store very low. To any one wishing to engage in the liquor trade this is an opportunity seldom offered. Address "MERCHANT," P. O. Box 3[illegible]. de17-h882-1w

$5,000 IF IT DON'T.—McIntosh remedy cures all Nervous and Inflammatory Diseases. Testimonials are coming in DAILY corroborating this fact. He is still giving a valuable prize to each purchaser at No. 7 Custom House Place. Address Post Office Box 3011, Chicago, Ill. Price of Remedy 25 cts., 50 cts, and $1.00 per bottle. de14-h860-3t

$10,000 TO $12,000 Wanted.—Wanted to borrow by a first-class name at 10 per cent. interest, $3,000 to $12,000, on very valuable, improved, productive city property, unincumbered. Principals only. Address "Capitalist," Post Office Box 1597. de16-h870-1w

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 90 LaSalle Street, METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attendance at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. ap19

MARRIAGE CARD AND MILITARY CARD EMPORIUM.—New Year's Day. Gentlemen who would obtain the latest and most fashionable [illegible] CALLING CARD, "for New Year's," can procure the same [illegible] not to be equalled in the West, nor excelled in the East [illegible] early to insure execution.

A LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE for sale or exchange, as the owner has no use for it. Also for sale or exchange, a two-horse Tread Power. Call at the office of the BOLLITT HOUSE. de14-h[illegible]

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS SEVEN Octave Piano Fortes, at 118 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper, or on monthly payments, by J. PRESTON. de14-h[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Conducted by the Spanish Government. [illegible]

THREE INCH DECK PLANK at SHERIFF'S & SMITH'S Lumber Yard, No. 96 South Canal street. [illegible]

GUNNY BAGS.—For sale 12,000 new heavy Gunny Bags [illegible] ROCKWELL & CO., LaSalle, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

750 Packages

DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ¼ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
75 " Lawrence Sheeting,
100 " Appleton do.
100 " Indian Head do.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
30,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
20,000 OZARK BAGS,

Fifty cents a hundred deduction from above when purchased in quantities of 1,000 and over.

PRINTS.

100 Cases Merrimac Prints,
50 " American Print Works,
50 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels,
100 Bales Denims, Stripe and Tick,

CLOTHS, KERSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS,

SILKS AND SHAWLS,

CLOAKS,

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,

Bedding and Feathers, Retail Dry Goods,

DRESS GOODS,

Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 25 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

NOTICE:

Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET. [no26-g255-1y]

For the Army.

WANTED—1,000 Cavalry Horses for COL. DANIELS' REGIMENT, at Kenosha, Wisconsin. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 23d day of December, for furnishing 1000 Horses. The Horses to be delivered at Kenosha, and subject to a rigid inspection. Description of Cavalry Horses to be sound in all particulars; from fifteen to sixteen hands high; not less than five, nor more than nine years of age, color to be Bays, Browns, Blacks or Sorrels, good square trotters and bridle wise, and of size sufficient for the purpose above named. Proposals for lots of 100 or over preferred. J. A. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army. Assistant Quarter Master's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9th, 1861. de13-h[illegible]

WANTED FOR THE REGULAR Army, Eighteenth Infantry Rifles, ABLE-BODIED MEN, For three years. Good pay, Board, Clothing and Medical attendance provided. Pay from

$13 TO $21 PER MONTH.

Promotions to be made from the RANKS. Nineteen Companies of this Rifle Regiment are now full and in the field. Apply to Head Quarters, No. 62 South Clark street, under Brewster's Hat Store, under Sherman House. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Captain U. S. A., de13-h834-1m Recruiting Officer.

FIRST REGIMENT U. S. VOLUNTEER LANCERS. Capt. J. A. WARE is authorized by Col. RANKIN to raise a company for this crack corps, which is raised under the auspices of the Federal Government. This is the first introduction into the American service of that FORMIDABLE WEAPON, THE LANCE, Which played so important a part in some of the most fiercely fought battles of the Great Napoleon. The project is a favorite one with GENERAL McCLELLAN, and the corps will be Splendidly Uniformed, Mounted and Equipped. Every man will have pistols, a sabre and a lance twelve feet long. The Governor has granted special permission to Capt. Ware to recruit in this State. Headquarters, 114 Dearborn Street. de14-h855-1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front second floor chamber, with board, can be obtained at 33 Monroe street. de14-h836-3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with board can be had in the four story brick boarding house, 190 and 301 West Randolph street. Table unexceptionable. References exchanged if requested. de12-h783-1w MORRIS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room suitable for two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 81 Adams street. de14-h790-6t

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. no28-h[illegible]

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. no28-h196-3m

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan Avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged. no28-h691-1m

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 283 and 285 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. This is a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments' walk from the Post-Office. ☞ Terms moderate. no4-h[illegible]

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board by applying at 104 Monroe street, opposite the Custom House. References exchanged. no28-h67-1w

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be obtained at 288 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. de13-h[illegible]

NATIONAL HOUSE, 278 State street, is now opened and newly furnished throughout for the accommodation of boarders and day boarders, on the most reasonable terms. de13-h826-1w

To Rent.

HOUSES TO RENT.—No. 214 Wabash Avenue. No. 216 Wabash Avenue. House near Union Park. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street. de7-h[illegible]

TO RENT, WITH FURNITURE—House No. 329 Wabash Avenue, north of Twelfth street. Possession given immediately. de14-h851-3t

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class and completely furnished residence on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, having all the modern improvements, and ample room; also a good barn. A pleasant family, with two boarders, can make a very desirable arrangement, and pay their rent by boarding a small family now occupying the premises. Apply to E. G. CLAYTON, Real Estate Room, No. 55 Clark st., up stairs. de14-h[illegible]

FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" AND "Lumber Yard" Property to rent for 1862, by JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, south-east corner Lake and Clark streets. de11-h[illegible]

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 116 Lake street, (up stairs), near Clark street. [ap19-'61-ly]

TO GLOVE MAKERS.—We have a few dozen of the celebrated Gloversville Dressed Buckskins, at 230 Lake street. C. C. WALLIN & SONS. de14-[illegible]

TO GROCERS.—We are receiving some of the choicest brands of ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT FLOUR, To which we invite your attention. E. T. QUIRBY & CO., 200 South Water street.

QUERY.—Why should House-keepers [illegible]

Auction Sales.

TRADE AND FANCY SALE OF RICH HOLIDAY GOODS, AT AUCTION. By GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, at our Auction Rooms, No. 82 Lake street, commencing on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 18th, at 9½ o'clock and 2 o'clock P. M.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE:

Twenty-five cases of the Richest Style Real Bohemian Glassware, from the Royal Manufactory Prague, consisting in part of Vases, Wine Decanters, Fingerers, Ornaments, Toilet Bottles and Setts, Hock Wine Decanters, Liqueur Setts, Claret Setts, Wines, Clarets, Champagnes, Fruit Plates, Carraffs and Tumblers, Rhine Wine Bottles, Claret Wine Bottles, handled; Vases, Finger Bowls, Colognes, Lampons, Puff Boxes, Lemonade Tureens, Cover'd Vases, &c. &c., of the following superb colors; Rose, Ruby, Blue Enameled, Green, Amber, Lavender, &c.

PARIAN WARE:

A Superb Invoice of Parian Ware viz:—Busts, Statuetts, Vases, Jugs, Reclining Figures, Venus, Ariadne, Lovers, &c.

FRENCH PORCELAIN:

Richly Decorated Vases, Pete-a-Pete Setts, Motto Cups and Saucers, Tea Setts of 44 and 56 pieces; Card Baskets; Toilet Setts, Perfume Bottles, &c., Dinner Services, Tea Setts, for silver and other rich goods.

SILVER-PLATED WARE:—An Invoice of Superior Quality Silver-plated Ware, consisting of Tea and Coffee Setts, Urns, Cake Baskets, Pitchers, Goblets, Trays, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., manufactured expressly for private sale. The above superb collection will be sold without reserve. The above goods will be on exhibition on Tuesday, the 17th inst. P. M.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
de9-h708-9t Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

Clearing and Closing-Out Sale of

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED AND BRITTANIA WARE, TRAYS, LAMPS, ETC., ETC.,

AT AUCTION, AT 105 LAKE-ST.

We will sell, on THURSDAY, Dec. 19th, at 9½ o'clock at the store formerly occupied by Crawford, Sharp & Co., 105 Lake-st., the entire stock of Crockery, Glass, China, Silver-Plated and Brittania Ware, Trays, Lamps, Feather Dusters, &c., &c. Conditions of sale as follows: Under $100, cash; over $100 and under $200, thirty days; over $200 and under $500, sixty days; over $500, ninety days, with satisfactory endorsed notes.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
de10-h784-9t Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited. [de[illegible]-1m]

CATALOGUE SALE.—Stock of a WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE AT AUCTION, Without Reserve, for Cash. On MONDAY, Dec. 23d, and TUESDAY, Dec. 24th, sale commencing each day at 9½ o'clock,

At No. 73 Lake-st., Tremont Block,

The entire stock of a Wholesale Clothing Dealer, consisting of Overcoats, Sacks, Cloaks, Frock, Dress and Business Coats, Pants and Vests of every style of goods. The above stock about $26,000 worth of the very best class of Ready-made Clothing. ☞ Catalogues will be ready Dec. 18th. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., de13-h776-9t Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON, No. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Stationery, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 29, 1861. au30-ly

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin, Monday, Dec. 16th, Wednesday, Dec. 18th, Friday, Dec. 20th, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Shirts and drawers, wool socks, buck gloves, jewelry, notions, and clothing. Terms cash—par funds. S. NICKERSON, de13-h7[illegible] Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.) REGULAR SALE DAYS AT THEIR SALESROOMS: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c. EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. All Goods Sold for Par Funds. Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. oc11-ly

Wanted.

WANTED—By a man of steady and industrious habits, a situation in some Wholesale House, (a Grocery House preferred.) Have had ten or fifteen years of practical experience in the mercantile and various other kinds of business. Salary not so much an object as steady employment and making myself generally useful. Can give reference if desired. Address "F," Post Office. de17-h895-1w

WANTED—By a young and healthy Wet Nurse, (a native of this city,) whose child has recently died, a situation. Best of references given. Inquire at 217 Michigan street. de17-h[illegible]

WANTED—By a competent Musician, a situation as Tenor Singer and Leader of a good Choir. Inquire for further particulars at the Music Rooms of PAYNE & PROBOCK, No. 142 Lake street, (up stairs.) de17-h[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.—Room wanted with steam power. Address P. O. Box 784.

WANTED—30 Drawers suitable for a dry goods store. Also, Shelving and Cornice. Will trade 200 acres of Land near Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to be paid for in Chicago property. Price $3 per acre. No objection to a small incumbrance. de14-h848-1w N. M. LAR[illegible], 129 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED.—A Partner to join immediately in a profitable business. A capital of at least $700 is required. Address "P," at the office of this paper. de[illegible]

WANTED—Two pair superior heavy draught Horses, Mares or Mules. Horses or Mules preferred. Apply to THOS. H. BEEBE, Postmaster, Company's Lumber Yard on South Pier. de11-h[illegible]

WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, two or three rooms, without board, centrally located, with gas and heating, for private parties. Rooms in private house preferred. Best of references given. Address "F. S. P. O. B. 73." de[illegible]

WANTED! WANTED!—Ironbound Turpentine or Oil Barrels, at WEBSTER & BAXTER'S, 239 South Water street.

WANTED—200,000 Railroad Ties to be delivered on the line of road during the winter and spring of 1862, at points on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. For specifications, apply at the Superintendent's Office. [illegible]

WANTED—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to every town and county in the Northwestern States [illegible] business entirely new. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 4853. [illegible]

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town in the United States to sell Ackley's new improved machine for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. [illegible] Address [illegible] P. O. Box 3552, Chicago, Ill. de17-h[illegible]

MERCHANTS ATTENTION!—Wanted, by a young man of steady habits, 40 years of age, understanding the English, German and Dutch languages, and Book keeping, etc., wants employment. [illegible] Address "V. C. S." Tribune Office. de13-h[illegible]

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—WANTED—A smart young man to open an office in PEORIA and take the exclusive agency for Lloyd's Military Maps, [illegible] J. DIXON, Jr., 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago. de10-h[illegible]

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, for sale, can find a purchaser by addressing Post-Office Box 416, Chicago. ap4-ly

500 ARMY HORSES WANTED at the Phoenix Sale Stable, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago, Illinois. JAMES MIX & CO. no28-h[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A two seated second hand Sleigh, suitable for Hack or Livery. Two second hand Top Buggies, at the Carriage Factory, corner of State and Twelfth streets. H. WILLETS. [illegible]

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY on West Randolph street for sale very low, [illegible]

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Three Improved Farms [illegible] PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—A sixteen horse power engine Boiler and fixtures, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A vacant Lot on Clark street, fronting Court House Square, cheap. Inquire at T. M. [illegible], Room No. 4, 111 Lake street. no15-h[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or rent, for cash [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue [illegible]

THE A No. 1 TOP GALLANT SAIL SCHOONER ETHAN ALLEN FOR SALE. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and [illegible]. Doors open at 7 o'clock. [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible] the celebrated Irish Comedian [illegible] MR. COLLINS, Who will appear in Dion Boucicault's [illegible] The Colleen Bawn, or the Brides of Garryowen [illegible]

BRYAN HALL. MADAME MATILDA [illegible] POSITIVELY THE FIRST AND [illegible] GRAND OPERATIC [illegible] IN CHICAGO. Wednesday Evening, [illegible] FOR THE BENEFIT OF [illegible] SOLDIERS FESTIVAL. [illegible] MATILDA CRIVELLI [illegible] Sig'r ACHILLE [illegible] Sig'r GAMBIRADA [illegible] Mons. ALEX. WOLOWSKI [illegible]

AT METROPOLITAN HALL, FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY. To-Night, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings [illegible] NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN [illegible] THE GREAT ORIGINAL ARCTIC PANORAMA [illegible] Painted on 30,000 Feet of Canvas. Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents. [illegible]

BRYAN HALL. MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY [illegible] Two Grand Operatic Concerts THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 26th and 27th. [illegible] SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR MANCUSI, SIGNOR SUSINI, HERR MOLLENHAUER, [illegible] CARL ANSCHUTZ [illegible]

RAREY. J. S. RAREY [illegible] Practical Demonstrations of [illegible] AT BRYAN HALL, Saturday Evening Next, Dec. [illegible] Admission [illegible] Reserved Seats [illegible]

ELOCUTION. Mr. J. H. SIDDONS, Professor of Elocution at Columbia College, [illegible] ON THE 31ST INST. [illegible] TERMS MODERATE. Address "Sherman House." [illegible]

THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED MAN IN MINIATURE, GEN'L TOM THUMB, SMALLEST MAN ALIVE, At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph [illegible] ADMISSIONS. [illegible]

KINGSBURY HALL.—[illegible] PANORAMA OF THE [illegible]

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS [illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.—[illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On Sunday, the 14th [illegible]

LOST—On Friday, December [illegible]

AN OFFICER'S HEAVY BLUE [illegible]

WAR DECLARED ON [illegible]

SHIP BUILDING AND [illegible]

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES [illegible]